Appendix C

Biological Resources Report

Overton Moore Properties Of Torrance, California
Azusa Greens Country Club Golf Course Redesign
Final Biological Resources Report
Torrance, California

Prepared For:
Overton Moore Properties
19700 South Vermont Avenue, Suite 101
Torrance, California 90502
November 2024

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Photo Cover: Azusa Greens County Club

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Overton Moore Properties (Overton), Los Angeles County, California has proposed intention of development of several parcels within the Azusa Greens County Club. Overton requested NV5 to perform a biological resources survey and biological resources report (Report) for six parcels within the Azusa Greens Country Club (AGCC) property. Currently, the Project Site has an active nine-hole golf course and driving range, however, the remaining holes are in use and AGCC is allowing golfing activities. Occasionally, neighborhood residents are walking or jogging through the grounds. The Project Area grounds are currently being maintained by the AGCC landscape maintenance crew. The Country Club buildings are currently closed and are not under active use. None of the parcels are fenced, with exception of the golf ball driving area which is mostly netted and fenced. Overton Moore Properties is currently purchasing the property for future development of an industrial site, 55+ age restricted residential community site, and retain a nine-hole golf course and driving range. Specific project details are currently under design. The Project Site includes six parcels specific APNs: 8617-001-005, 8617-001-013, 8617-011-001, 8617-013-001, 8684-013-030, and 8684-043-002. The proposed Project Area includes the Project Site surrounded by a 100-foot buffer.

The proposed Project Area lies within the Azusa, CA, U.S. Geologic Survey 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map (U. S. Geological Society [USGS]). Overton contracted with NV5 to perform a general biological survey and conduct a review of biological resources for special-status species that may have the potential to occur within the Project Area. A query of plant and animal species databases were reviewed to determine the potential for special-status species to occur within the proposed Project Area. There is no critical habitat within the Project Area (USFWS 2022a). A general biological survey was conducted on April 12 and 13, 2022 by NV5 biologists and a second biological survey and special-status species habitat assessment was conducted on May 14, 2024, by Busby Biological within the Project Area. No biological resources or special-status species or their habitats were identified during the general biological survey, therefore, no additional special-status species surveys are recommended as of the date this report. However, a preconstruction nest survey is recommended prior to construction activities.

Potential nesting habitat for birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) occurs within mature trees on golf course parcels and bordering residential lots and streets within the Project Area. In the event that construction occurs during the bird breeding and nesting season, Mitigation Measure BIO-1: MBTA Nest Avoidance is recommended, to avoid potential impacts to nesting birds if construction activities occur during the active bird breeding season from January 15 to September 15. It is recommended that a nesting bird survey be completed by a qualified avian biologist to avoid potential impacts to nesting birds within the Project Area.

The City of Azusa's Tree Preservation Ordinance (Azusa 1994) requires protection measures for trees that will be retained. Several mature trees occur throughout the Project Area. However, with implementation of the recommended avoidance and minimization measures BIO-2: Tree Preservation, would reduce potential impacts to mature trees.

No waterways or wetlands were found in the Project Area.

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1.0 Introduction

This Biological Resources Report (Report) documents existing conditions within a proposed Project area located within the AGCC, Azusa, Los Angeles County, California (See Figures 1 and 2, Appendix A). The Report includes data compiled on plant and animal species, evaluates the potential for special-status biological resources to occur within or adjacent to the Project Site and determines if protocol-level surveys are recommended to address results gathered from the general biological survey. The Project Site conceptual plan and proposed project components are currently under design. The Project Site comprises a total of approximately 91 acres and includes six parcels. The Project Area includes the Project Site and a 100-foot buffer surrounding the Project Site (See Figure 3, Appendix A).

Table 1 - Project Information

<table>
<tr><td>Project:</td><td colspan="2">Azusa Greens Country Club Golf Course Biological Resources Report</td></tr>
<tr><td>To:</td><td>Montana Kanen
Overton Moore Properties
19700 S. Vermont Ave., Suite 101
Torrance, CA 90502</td><td rowspan="3">Key Findings from the Biological Resources Survey
• No state or federally listed species threatened or endangered species in the Project Area.
• One federally listed candidate species in the Project Area.
• A total of 76 species of vascular plants from 34 different families.
• A total of 45 vertebrate and 6 invertebrate species of animals. This included 35 species of birds, seven species of mammals and three reptile species.
• Two active nests – one house sparrow and one European starling.
• One inactive stick nest.</td></tr>
<tr><td>From:</td><td>Microsoft Office User
(Jenny.Lisignoli@NV5.com)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Date</td><td>November 5, 2024</td></tr>
</table>

1.1 Project Location

The Project Site is located at the AGCC properties and is north of Interstate 210 and east of North San Gabriel Avenue, within the city of Azusa, Los Angeles County, California (See Figure 1, Appendix A). The Project Site is located north and south of Sierra Madre Avenue, and south of Sierra Madre Avenue along North Todd Avenue and West 10th Avenue. Access to the AGCC main parking lot is provided Sierra Madre Avenue (See Figure 2, Appendix A). This Project Area is located within previously landscaped/developed areas.

1.2 Project Description

The Project Site is located entirely within the AGCC. The area is surrounded predominantly by non-native trees, and adjacent to residential communities, a stormwater basin facility to the north, and commercial buildings along the western and southern portions. The San Gabriel River is located near the northwestern corner outside of the Project Area (See Figure 2, Appendix A). Land cover types include developed and disturbed lands, landscaped areas (golf course greens and mature trees), and small patches of disturbed non-native dominated habitat (ruderal). The project is privately owned and not located on tribal, state lands, or federal lands.

1.3 Purpose of the Project

The purpose of performing a Biological Resources Survey is to determine if any state or federally listed species, protected by applicable laws/regulations have the potential to occur in the Project Area and would be impacted by a proposed development. For the Azusa Greens Golf Course, a biological field survey was conducted at the following site locations (See Figure 3, Appendix A):

Table 2 - Project Parcels

Parcel Number	Area of Course
8617-001-005	Hole # 3, 4, 5, 6
8617-001-013	CH, DR, Hole # 1, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18
8617-011-001	Hole # 13
8617-013-001	Hole # 11, 12
8684-013-030	Hole # 8, 14, 15
8684-043-002	Hole #'s 14, 15

2.0 General Environmental Setting

2.1 Past and Current Site Use

The Project Area has been used as a golf course from 1960s until May 2020. The Country Club closed due to the Coronavirus Pandemic and has not reopened. Currently, the Project Site is not an active functioning golf course or in use, except for occasional neighborhood residents walking or jogging. However, the Project Area grounds are currently being maintained by the County Club landscape maintenance crew. The Country Club buildings are currently closed and are not under active use. None of the parcels are fenced, with exception of the driving range which is mostly netted and fenced. Overton Moore Properties is currently in the process of purchasing the property for future development of an industrial site, 55+ age restricted residential community site, and retain nine-hole golf course and driving range.

2.1 Soils and Elevation

Project area elevations range from 629 to 707 ft above mean sea level. There are two soil map units that occur in the Project Area (Table 3). The majority of the site is categorized as Urban Land-Soboba Complex, 0-5 percent slopes, (Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2022; Table 1; Appendix B). Soils in the Project Area are comprised of transported material over alluvium (Soil Survey Staff, NRCS 2022; USGS 2022a; Table 1; Appendix B).

Table 3 - Soil Map Units Present in the Project Area

Soil Map Unit Symbol	Soil Map Unit Name	Percent in Project Area	Parent Material	Drainage Class
1006	Urban Land-Soboba Complex, 0-5 percent slopes	99.6%	Discontinuous human transported material over alluvium derived from granite.	Somewhat excessively drained

Soil Map Unit Symbol	Soil Map Unit Name	Percent in Project Area	Parent Material	Drainage Class
1106	Urban Land, Commercial-Soboba Complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	0.4%	Discontinuous human transported material over alluvium derived from granite.	Excessively drained

3.0 Methodology

The following methods were used to determine presence/absence of special-status plants and wildlife and to determine if habitat is present for federally listed species in the Project Site:

1) Conduct a pre-field literature review to determine applicable federal, state, and local regulations for the Project Site and review resources regarding biological resources that may have the potential to occur within the Project Area.
2) Conduct a general biological survey of the Project Area.
3) Map vegetation communities and determine presence/absence of habitat for sensitive plants or wildlife.

3.1 Literature Review

Literature research and review were conducted to determine if known sensitive biological resources occur within and/or adjacent to the project site. The Project Area appears on the *Azusa, CA,* U.S. Geologic Survey 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map (U. S. Geological Society [USGS]) (See Appendix A, Figure 1).

Research was conducted on the following:

- Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) (*https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/laws-legislations/bald-and-golden-eagle-protection-act.php*)
- California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (*https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/conservation/CESA*)
- Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) (*https://fws.gov/endangered/laws-policies*)
- Farmland Protection Policy Act (*https://nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/national/landuse/ffpa*)
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (*https://www.fws.gov/laws/lawsdigest/fwcoord.html*)
- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (*https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/region/west-coast*)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (*https://fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/laws-legistlations/ migratory-bird-treaty-act.php*)
- Protection of Wetlands (*https://epa.gov/cwa-404/protection-wetlands-executive-order-11990*)
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), CDFW 2022)

Literature research was also conducted for potential water resources, such as wetlands, streams, and areas of native vegetation, to determine if there is a potential for special-status plant and wildlife species or their habitat occurs within the Project Area.

3.2 General Biological Survey

The Project Area was surveyed on foot, binoculars were utilized for inaccessible areas and for identification of bird (avian) species. During the biological survey, the NV5 biologists recorded animal observations, evaluated the potential for the presence of special-status plant and animal species, their habitats, and documented any sensitive plant communities. An evaluation of potentially jurisdictional aquatic features that occur within the Project Area was also conducted to determine if a jurisdictional delineation would be recommended. These included the potential presence of jurisdictional waters of the United States and State of California, including wetlands. Photographs were taken to document existing site conditions and biological resources present at the time of the survey (See Appendix C, Photographs).

The vegetation communities were mapped and classified in accordance with the Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al. 2009). An inventory of all plant and wildlife species observed was compiled (See Appendix D, Plant and Wildlife Species Observed in the Project Area, Tables 1 and 2).

Plant species nomenclature and taxonomy followed *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012). Wildlife identification and nomenclature follow standard reference texts.

A general biological survey was conducted on April 12 and 13, 2022, by NV5 biologists, Robin Kinmont and Mikaela Buscher, within the proposed Project Area. Site conditions were as follows.

Table 4 - Weather Conditions on Site During Survey

Date	**Start/End**	**Surveyor**	**Temperature** (Fahrenheit)	**Wind**	**Percent Cloud Cover**	**Precipitation** (Inches)
April 12, 2022	10:00am Start	Robin Kinmont, Mikaela Buscher	54 degrees	5 mph WNW	0%	0.00
April 12, 2022	03:30pm End	Robin Kinmont, Mikaela Buscher	68 degrees	6 mph WNW	0%	0.00
April 13, 2022	08:30am Start	Robin Kinmont, Mikaela Buscher	48 degrees	0-5 mph WNW	0%	0.00
April 13, 2022	12:30pm End	Robin Kinmont, Mikaela Buscher	65 degrees	0 mph	0%	0.00

An additional site visit was conducted on May 14, 2024, by Busby Biological Services (BBS) biologists, Darin Busby, and Brian Parker, to update the previous vegetation mapping from the 2022 general biological survey. Since the initial vegetation mapping was conducted two years prior, vegetation mapping was updated and reevaluated to ensure current conditions were documented within the Project Area. Habitat assessments for special-status species were also performed (See Appendix G, *Vegetation Mapping and Habitat Assessment for Western Burrowing Owl, Monarch, and Crotch's Bumble Bee for the Azusa Greens Country Club Golf Course Redesign Project*).

3.3 Special-Status Species

The habitat requirements for each regionally occurring special-status species were assessed and compared to the type and quality of the habitats observed within the Project Area during the general biological survey. An evaluation of the potential for other special-status species habitat to occur within the Project Area was also conducted to determine if special-status protocol-level surveys would be recommended.

4.0 Results

A general biological survey was conducted to map vegetation communities, and document plant and wildlife observations within the Project Area. Incidental sightings of bird nests, or special-status species or habitats were also recorded. Survey results are provided below. Focused rare plant surveys or specific special-status species protocol-level surveys were not conducted. The evaluation of potential jurisdictional features within the Project Area is provided below in Section 4.5.

4.1 Land Cover Types

In 2022, the Project Area vegetation consisted primarily of five land cover types: developed, disturbed ruderal, and Golf Course Greens (lawns), interspersed with landscaped/ornamental trees and shrubs. Each land cover category is described in detail after Table 5 (See Appendix C, Photographs). Some areas that were mapped during the survey are not plant communities but are delineated and discussed in this section (See Appendix A, Figure 5).

In 2024, Project Area vegetation was updated and reevaluated, as some of the biological conditions had changed as a result of modified operations and maintenance at the golf course. Updated vegetation communities and land cover types are shown in *Vegetation Mapping and Habitat Assessment for Western Burrowing Owl, Monarch, and Crotch's Bumble Bee for the Azusa Greens Country Club Golf Course Redesign Project*) (See Appendix G). Acreages per land cover type that occur within the Project Site and the 100-ft Buffer, total acreages for each type within the Project Area are shown on Table 5. Note that the Project Site and 100-ft Buffer comprise the total Project Area. All plant observations within the Project Area were documented (See Appendix D, Plant Species Observations).

Table 5 - Land Cover Types within the Project Site, 100-ft Buffer, and Project Area

Land Cover Type (Acronym)	Project Site (Acres)	100-Ft Buffer (Acres)	Project Area (Total Acres)
Developed (DEV)	3.94	43.94	47.88
Disturbed (DIST)	0.15	3.64	3.79
Golf Course Greens (GCG)	43.28	1.84	45.12
Landscaped/Ornamental Trees and Shrubs (TREE)	37.21	6.89	44.10
Ruderal (RUD)	6.89	0.60	7.49
Total Acres	**91.47**	**56.91**	**149.38**

4.1.1 Developed (DEV)

The Project Site consists of 3.94 acres (171,626 square feet) of unvegetated developed areas, including pavement or hardscape where vegetation is not supported. Developed areas within the Project Site includes the concrete paths, golf course buildings, and paved parking areas.

4.1.2 Disturbed Habitat (DIST)

The Project Site consists of 0.15 acre (6,534 square feet) of graded areas and bare ground with patches of native and non-native ruderal plants. These areas contain highly disturbed soils and/or compacted soils. Plant species observed include non-native grasses (*Bromus* sp.), common purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), and London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*).

4.1.3 Golf Course Greens (GCG)

The Project Site consists of 43.28 acres (1,885,277 square feet) of Golf Course Greens (GCG) within the project site and includes the following species observed interspersed with patches of bare ground sand traps. The GCG are maintained lawn areas dominated by Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), and interspersed with Asian ponysfoot (Dichondra micrantha), English daisy (*Bellis perennis*), Clover (*Trifolium* sp.), and English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*).

Areas mapped as golf course greens include the golf course fairway, putting greens, and other miscellaneous grassy areas (with no trees) associated with the golf course. These areas are developed for the golf course and are planted with non-native grass. The golf course greens do not fit any classification described in Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Communities of California (Holland 1986) or A Manual of California Vegetation Second Edition (Sawyer et al., 2009). It is not considered a sensitive plant community.

4.1.4 Landscaped/Ornamental Trees and Shrubs (TREE)

The Project Site consists of 37.21 acres (1,620,868 square feet) of Landscaped/Ornamental Trees and Shrubs (TREE) within the Project Area and surround the GCG. Landscaped/ornamental vegetation is a human-influenced assemblage of plant species associated with the golf course and residential development. It consists of non-native horticulture trees, shrubs, and plants planted for landscaping and aesthetic purposes. Non-native vegetation includes Canary Island pine (*Pinus canariensis*) and Italian stone pine (*P. pinea*), which were the dominant species. Additional non-native tree species includes king palm (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), Brazilian pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), Black poui (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.). This community is predominately non-native, but it also contains some native species, such as coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). Despite the presence of native species, the landscaped/ornamental sites are mostly dominated by non-native vegetation. These areas could potentially provide cover and nesting habitat for wildlife species. The landscaped/ornamental community observed does not fit any classification described in *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Communities of California* (Holland 1986) or *A Manual of California Vegetation Second Edition* (Sawyer et al., 2009). It is not considered a sensitive plant community.

4.1.5 Ruderal (RUD)

The Project Site consists of 6.89 acres (300,128 square feet) of ruderal land cover. Ruderal/disturbed areas are heavily to sparsely vegetated by non-native, weedy plant species (ruderal vegetation) or they lack vegetation completely. These areas are persistent where habitat has been physically disturbed by human activities, resulting in compacted soils and a dominance of ruderal plants. Ruderal areas include driving range, dirt lots, dirt access roads, and other semi-maintained areas. Ruderal plants are adapted to frequent disturbances and easily colonize areas that are devoid of vegetation. This ruderal/disturbed community is degraded in nature; not conducive to the establishment of any special-status plant populations; provides little to no habitat value for wildlife; and is not considered a sensitive plant community. The characteristic ruderal plant species observed include pigweed amaranth (*Amaranthus albus*), burr clover (*Medicago minima*), coastal heron's bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), scarlet pimpernel (*Lysimachia arvensis*), knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*), field pepperweed (*Lepidium campestre*), and brome grasses (*Bromus* sp.). The ruderal/disturbed sites are mostly dominated by non-native vegetation. The ruderal/disturbed habitats observed do not fit any classification described in Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Communities of California (Holland, 1986) or A Manual of California Vegetation Second Edition (Sawyer et al., 2009).

4.2 Plant Survey Results

During the resources survey, a total of 76 plant species, representing 34 families of plants were found in the Project Area. See a complete list of plants identified during the survey in Appendix D, Table 1. No state or federally listed plants were found in the Project Area.

4.3 Wildlife Survey Results

Wildlife observations during the resources survey include a total of 35 species of birds, six species of invertebrates, seven species of mammals, and three species of reptiles were observed visually or were identified by their sign, including tracks and scat in the Project Area. See a complete list of wildlife identified during the survey in Appendix D, Table 2.

Two active bird nests were observed on April 13, 2022. One active house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) was observed on the north side of the main building where the parents were observed feeding young. A second active bird nest was in the process of being constructed by a European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) on the north side of the main building. Neither species is protected under the MBTA [USFWS 2020). One inactive nest was also observed in the Project Area (See Appendix A, Figure 6). There is a potential for disturbance to nesting birds during construction, see Recommendations section below.

4.4 Special-Status Species

Local, state, and federal agencies regulate special-status species and may require an assessment of their presence or potential presence be conducted prior to the approval of proposed development on a property. Assessments for the potential occurrence of special-status species are based upon known ranges, habitat preferences, species occurrence records from the CNDDB, the presence of known occurrences in the vicinity of the Project Area, and previous reports for the Project Site. A CNNDB records search was performed for 1-mile surrounding the Project Area (See Appendix A, Figure 4). One CNDDB plant species, multi-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*) was previously documented within the

Project Area in the 'hills above Azusa' in 1884 and is presumed extant (CNDDB 2022). Neither the species nor its habitat was observed within the Project Area. No CNDDB wildlife occur within the Project Area. The species search results were combined into a table and analyzed to determine if known species records occur and / or if potential habitat is present within the Project Area. See Table 6 below for the analyses of Special-Status Species Potential to Occur within the Project Area. Search results also show that there are no USFWS designated critical habitat(s) within the Project Area (USFWS 2022a).

For the purpose of this Report, special-status species are those plants and animals listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered by the USFWS under the Endangered Species Act (ESA); those listed or candidates for listing as Rare, Threatened, Endangered under California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or the Native Plant Protection Act; those identified as Fully Protected under Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC); Species of Special Concern (SSC) identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); and plants occurring on Ranks 1 and 2 of the California Native Plant Society's California Rare Plant Rank system.

4.4.1 Special-Status Plant Species

No special-status plant species were detected during the general biological surveys.

4.4.1 Special-Status Wildlife Species

There are no known occurrences of state of federally listed species documented within the Project Area, however, CNDDB identifies two federally listed threatened species (least Bell's vireo and Santa Ana sucker) and one federally listed endangered species (coastal California gnatcatcher) known to occur within 0.5 miles of the Project Area (CNDDB 2022). This gnatcatcher species is also a state listed endangered species (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2022). No state or federally listed species identified in the CNDDB website for this area (CNDBB 2022) were observed during the resources survey conducted on April 12-13, 2022. However, one federally listed candidate species, the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippu*s) was observed in the Project Area and therefore is included in this report. Although a federally listed candidate species has no Section 7 requirements, agencies and project proponents are encouraged to take advantage of any opportunities to conserve the species (USFWS 2022b).

Table 6 - Special Status Species Potential to Occur within the Project Area

Common /Scientific Name	Agency Status	Habitat/Distribution	Potential To Occur
Birds			
Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*)	USFWS E State E	This subspecies occurs primarily in or near vegetation categorized as coastal scrub, including coastal sage scrub. This vegetation is typified by low (less than 3 feet [ft]), shrub, and sub-shrub species that are often drought deciduous (USFWS 2016). In the United States, the subspecies is restricted to coastal southern California from Ventura and San Bernardino Counties, south to the Mexican border (USFWS 2016). This	Absent. Coastal scrub habitat is not present in the Project Area.

Common /Scientific Name	Agency Status	Habitat/Distribution	Potential To Occur
		species is also found south of the border in Mexico.	
Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*)	State SSC	Burrowing owls live underground in burrows that they have dug or taken over from a prairie dog or ground squirrel. Preferred habitats include open, treeless areas with low, sparse vegetation, such as grasslands and deserts, and usually on gently sloping terrain where they can hunt for insects and rodents.	Unlikely to occur. One known observation occurs within 3.5 miles southwest of the project site (recorded on iNaturalist in 2022). There is one potentially suitable habitat area present within the Ruderal portion to the southeast of the southern-most project site (See Appendix A, Figure 6), however, is not expected to occur (See Appendix G).
Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*)	USFWS T	Least Bell's primary habitat is willow-dominated riparian woodlands, and may forage in neighboring mulefat scrub, oak woodlands, and chaparral (USFWS 2022d). They migrate south by September and return to California by mid-March to early April (USFWS 2022d).	Absent. No potentially suitable nesting or foraging habitat occurs within the Project Area. This species has been documented in the San Gabriel River Channel approximately 0.5 miles west of the Project Area.
Fish			
Santa Ana sucker *(Catostomus santaanae)*	USFWS T	The Santa Ana Sucker is found in the San Gabriel, and Santa Ana River drainages in southern California (Fuller 2022).	None. No rivers or perennial water are present in the Project Area for this species.
Invertebrates			
Crotch's Bumble Bee (Bombus crotchii)	State E	Crotch's Bumble Bee is found in open grassland and scrub. This bee is able to persist in semi-natural habitats surrounded by intensely modified landscapes. Food plant sources include milkweeds, dusty maidens, medics, phacelias, and sages.	Unlikely to Occur. There is one potentially suitable habitat area located approximately 200 feet northwest of the project site. The survey area and surroundings provide little to no habitat for Crotch's bumble bee, as these areas are developed, landscaped, or hardscaped, heavily maintained and irrigated, contain few nectar sources, and have compact soil with little to no leaf litter or debris (See Appendix G).
Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)	USFWS C	Monarch butterflies require milkweed (*Asclepias* ssp.) to lay their eggs on and for the larvae to forage on as they mature (USFWS 2022b). Adult monarchs require the nectar	Known. This species was observed flying through the Project Area. However, there is no USFWS Section 7 requirement for this species

Common /Scientific Name	Agency Status	Habitat/Distribution	Potential To Occur
		from flowering plants to survive and are often seen along roadsides, at wetlands, in meadows and in fields (USFWS 2022b; Cary and DeLay 2016).	(USFWS 2022b). There no potentially suitable overwintering habitat area present within the Project Area (See Appendix A, Figure 6).
Mammals			
None			
Plants			
Multi-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*)	CRPR 1B.1	Multi-stemmed dudleya is a perennial succulent that blooms from April through July. Habitat preferences include coastal sage scrub, chaparral, and valley grassland.	Absent. Previously known (extant). This species was observed documented in the Project Area in 1884 in the hills above Azusa and is considered extant (CNDDB 2022). No preferred habitat occurs within the Project Area.

T = Threatened; E = Endangered; C = Candidate; SSC = Species of Special Concern; CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank

4.4.1.1 Burrowing Owl

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) is a California State SSC. An observation of this species was recorded on iNaturalist in 2022 within the Santa Fe Dam Recreation Area, approximately 3.5 miles to the southwest of the project site (iNaturalist 2024). A habitat assessment was performed to determine if burrowing owls are present and if there is potentially suitable burrowing owl habitat present within the non-native grassland and ruderal vegetation communities and presence of ground squirrels within the project site (See Appendix G). Survey results determined that the ruderal land that occurs near Holes 4 and 5 in the southern portion of the Survey Area, provides the only potential habitat. However, no owl sign was observed, and this area is of low-quality habitat, therefore, the burrowing owl is not expected to occur within the Survey Area and no focused surveys are recommended.

4.4.1.2 Monarch Butterfly

Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) is a Candidate Species under the Federal Endangered Species Act, is included on the CDFW's "Terrestrial and Vernal Pool Invertebrates of Conservation Priority" list and is identified as a "Species of Greatest Conservation Need" in California's State Wildlife Action Plan. Observations of monarch butterfly were documented during general biological surveys in 2022. In May 2024, a habitat assessment was performed to determine if monarch butterfly overwintering habitat is present within appropriate tree canopy species within the Survey Area. Habitat assessment results indicated that there are no potentially suitable overwintering habitat areas with stable microclimate conditions to support monarch butterfly within the Survey Area (See Appendix G). Therefore, the monarch butterfly overwintering sites are not expected to occur within the Survey Area and no focused surveys are recommended.

4.4.1.3 Crotch's Bumble Bee

Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) is a State Candidate Endangered Species that occurs in a wide variety of grassland and scrub habitats in California and is considered a dietary generalist. Food plant genera for this species include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum, but this species will use many other flowering species that have short corollas. In May 2024, a habitat assessment was performed to determine if potential Crotch's bumble bee habitat is present within the Survey Area. Habitat assessment results indicated that there are no potentially suitable habitat areas with the Project Area. The Project Area provides little to no habitat for Crotch's bumble bee, as these areas are developed, landscaped, or hardscaped, heavily maintained and irrigated, contain few nectar sources, and have compact soil with little to no leaf litter or debris (See Appendix G). Therefore, the Crotch's bumble bee is not expected to occur within the Survey Area and no focused surveys are recommended.

4.5 Waterways, Wetlands and Floodplains

No waterways or wetlands are found in the Project Area (USGS 2022a, USGS 2022b, USFWS 2022c).

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has identified the Project Area as An Area of Minimal Flood Hazard, Zone X – "an area that is outside the 2% annual chance floodplain" (FEMA 2022; Appendix E). The Project Area is identified on flood hazard panel 065015 (FEMA 2022; Appendix E).

4.6 Wildlife Corridor Evaluation

A wildlife corridor is a physical feature that joins two or more larger areas of similar habitats or resource areas, that animals can travel, and that would otherwise be fragmented or separated from each other by natural barriers, such as rivers and rugged terrain; changes in vegetation composition; land permanently altered for human activities, such as agricultural fields and clear-cuts; and infrastructure, such as roads, dams, berms, development, and fencing. Wildlife corridors can be natural or man-made and they can vary in size, shape, and composition. Wildlife corridors serve as bridges that link isolated "islands" of wildlife habitat. The main goal of corridors is to allow animals access to isolated habitat areas and to facilitate movement of individuals, for dispersal, and seasonal, migratory, and daily travels for foraging, water, cover, escape, breeding, searching for mates, and other needs. Wildlife corridors restore genetic connectivity, promotes biodiversity, and helps to maintain healthy wildlife populations.

Natural wildlife corridors generally include biological and physical features, such as native vegetation, food, water, shelter, and cover, which are needed to temporarily support wildlife and allow wildlife to safely move through it. They may either be contiguous strips of vegetation and habitat, such as riparian strip, intermittent patches of habitat, or physical features spaced closely enough to allow safe travel. Wildlife can also use landscape features within larger natural habitat areas that provides the least amount of topographic resistance in moving from one area to another. These "travel routes" include riverbeds, washes, drainages, canyons, and ridgelines. The native vegetation and/or specific landscape feature is usually unique from the surrounding area.

Man-made wildlife corridors are often referred to as "wildlife crossings." Wildlife crossings are structures that allows animals to pass over, under, or through physical barriers that otherwise hinder movement, such as a road or highway. They include culverts, tunnels, underpasses, and overpasses. Wildlife crossings are usually narrow and short in length. Wildlife will also use trails and dirt roads to move through

landscapes with natural impediments, such as dense/thick vegetation or steep terrain; or man-made impediments, such as development or structures.

Although the Project Area is a golf course, it does not contain or function as a wildlife movement corridor for the following reasons:

- The Project Area is surrounded on three sides by residential and industrial development.
- The Project Area does not contain wildlife travel routes, such as canyon, riparian strip, ridgeline, or waterway.
- The Project Area does not contain wildlife crossings structures, such as a tunnel, culvert, underpass, or overpass that that would provide connectivity between large areas of open space on a local or regional scale.
- Human activities, lighting, noise, and traffic associated with the golf course, would most likely deter wildlife movement through the Project Area.

Wildlife movement would most likely occur in the open space to the northwest and west especially within the San Gabriel River corridor.

4.7 Tree Preservation

The City's Tree Preservation of municipal code (Tree Preservation Ordinance) as stated in Article VI Section 62-197 "General requirements for new subdivisions" protects trees that have a diameter at breast height (DBH) of six inches or more. According to the City's tree preservation ordinance, all trees of such a size shall be preserved as directed by the Director of Public Works, and no grading shall be done to endanger the trees. If these trees are destroyed, they shall be replaced at a minimum of 3:1 ratio with the tree size, number, and planting location to be approved by the Director of Public Works. The tree preservation ordinance also requires protection measures for trees that will be retained. An arborist report is required to detail tree survey results (including the condition of each tree on the project site), tree preservation methods, proposed landscaping within driplines, and tree replacement recommendations (Azusa 1994).

Several mature trees occur throughout the Project Area. In August 2023, a tree survey was conducted within the Project Area and an Arborist Tree Report was prepared by a qualified arborist (See Appendix F). This Arborist Tree Report was prepared in accordance with Article VI, Tree Preservation of the City's municipal code (tree preservation ordinance)(Azusa 1994).

5.0 Project Impacts

Biological resources either may be "directly" or "indirectly" impacted by a project. These impact categories are defined below:

- **Direct impact:** Impacts which are caused by the project and occur at the same time and place. Any loss, alteration, disturbance, or destruction of biological resources that could result from project-related activities is considered a direct impact.
- **Indirect impact:** Impacts which are caused by the project and are later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect impacts may either be short-term related to construction or long-term and may affect plant and wildlife populations, habitats, and water quality over an extended period, long after construction activities have been completed.

Impacts either may be "permanent" or "temporary" in nature:

- **Permanent impacts (long-term):** Impacts that result in the irreversible removal of biological resources are considered permanent.
- **Temporary impacts (short-term):** Impacts that will last for only a limited amount of time and is considered having reversible impacts on biological resources can be viewed as temporary, such as construction noise.

Impacts on biological resources, including habitats, soils, plants, and wildlife would result from project implementation. The project would directly impact (remove) plant communities/habitats and other land cover types. Impacts on these resources were not quantified in this report because a development plan is not yet available at this time. However, development within the project site could potentially have impacts on these resources and the amount and types of impacts would need to be analyzed at the time of proposed development and as project design matures.

5.1 Burrowing Owl

Survey results from the habitat assessment for burrowing owls determined that the ruderal land that occurs near Holes 4 and 5 in the southern portion of the Survey Area, provides the only potential habitat. However, no owl sign was observed, and this area is of low-quality habitat, therefore, the burrowing owl is not expected to occur within the Project Area and no focused surveys are recommended.

5.2 Monarch Butterfly

Observations of monarch butterfly were documented during general biological surveys in 2022. However, survey results from the habitat assessment indicated that there are no potentially suitable overwintering habitat areas with stable microclimate conditions to support monarch butterfly within the Survey Area (See Appendix G). Therefore, the monarch butterfly overwintering sites are not expected to occur within the Project Area and no focused surveys are recommended.

5.3 Crotch's Bumble Bee

Survey results from the habitat assessment for Crotch's bumble bee determined there is one potentially suitable habitat area located approximately 200 feet northwest of the Project Area. However, the Project Area provides little to no habitat for Crotch's bumble bee, as these areas are developed, landscaped, or hardscaped, heavily maintained and irrigated, contain few nectar sources, and have compact soil with little to no leaf litter or debris (See Appendix G). Therefore, the Crotch's bumble bee is not expected to occur within the Project Area and no focused surveys are recommended.

5.4 Tree Preservation

Several mature trees occur throughout the Project Area. In August 2023, a tree survey was conducted within the Project Area and an Arborist Tree Report was prepared by a qualified arborist (See Appendix F). This Arborist Tree Report was prepared in accordance with Article VI, Tree Preservation of the City's municipal code (tree preservation ordinance)(Azusa 1994). See "Recommendation Section" below for Avoidance and Minimization Measure BIO-2 Tree Preservation to minimize potential impacts to trees with the Project Area.

6.0 Summary

No state or federally listed threatened or endangered species were observed in the Project Area. One federally listed candidate species, the monarch butterfly was observed in the Project Area. Two active nests were documented in the Project Area, house sparrow and European starling. Neither species is protected under the MBTA (USFWS 2020). One inactive stick nest of unknown bird species was also found in the Project Area in a Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.). No waterways or wetlands were detected in the Project Area during the resources survey.

7.0 Recommendations

Due to the variety and diverse sizes of the trees found in the Project Area, and the two active and one inactive nest identified in the Project Area, a preconstruction nest survey is recommended prior to construction activities. In addition, due to the tree ordinance for this city, it is recommended that an arborist visit the site prior to construction. See Avoidance and Minimization Measures below.

8.0 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

8.1 Nesting birds

There is potential nesting habitat for birds protected under the MBTA within surrounding vegetation, trees, or within building infrastructure within the proposed construction activity areas. The MBTA states that it is illegal for anyone to take, possess, import, export, transport, sell, purchase, or barter, any migratory birds, or their parts, nests, or eggs, except under the terms of a valid permit issued pursuant to federal regulations MBTA (50 CFR § 10.13).

The following minimization measure is recommended to avoid potential impacts to nesting birds if construction activities occur during the active bird breeding season from January 1 to August 31 for raptors and hummingbirds; and February 15 to August 31 for all other avian species:

8.1.1 BIO-1 MBTA Nest Avoidance

If construction activities commence during the migratory bird breeding season, from January 1 for raptors and hummingbirds; and February 15 to August 31 for all other avian species, a preconstruction survey will be conducted for active nests by a qualified avian biologist within 36 hours prior to construction activities.

The preconstruction nest survey will be conducted within all suitable habitat within the Project Site and within a 100-foot buffer where access is permitted. An active nest is defined by active nest building, incubating adults on a nest, or the presence of eggs and/or nestlings. If eggs are present without adults, the qualified avian biologist will determine if the nest is active or has been abandoned after a pre-determined observation period has been conducted.

If active bird nests are identified in the Project Site during the preconstruction nest survey, an Environmentally Sensitive Area will be established and remain until it has been determined that the young have fledged, or nesting activities have ceased. The qualified avian biologist, in consultation with CDFW, will determine the extent of the Environmentally Sensitive Area, which is typically set at 500-feet for raptors and 100-feet for all other avian species. The extent of the Environmentally Sensitive Area and the type of disturbance allowed in areas adjacent to the site will be determined based by the MBTA and CFGC.

The environmentally sensitive area will be clearly marked in the field with appropriate signage and fencing, wherever appropriate. Additional preconstruction nest surveys will be required if there is a lapse in construction activities for more than seven days during the nesting season.

8.2.3.1 BIO-2: Tree Preservation

In August 2023, a tree survey was conducted within the Project Area and an Arborist Tree Report was prepared by a qualified arborist to demonstrate that the project is consistent with the City's ordinance (See Appendix F). The report stated that impacted trees would be replaced at a 3:1 ratio, with the tree size, number, and planting location to be approved by the Director of Public Works. The tree survey was conducted in accordance with Article VI, Tree Preservation of the City's municipal code (tree preservation ordinance)(Azusa 1994):

1) Section 62-197 "General requirements for new subdivisions" protects trees that have a diameter at breast height (DBH) of six inches or more. According to the City's tree preservation ordinance, all trees of such a size shall be preserved as directed by the Director of Public Works, and no grading shall be done to endanger the trees. If these trees are destroyed, they shall be replaced at a minimum of 3:1 ratio with the tree size, number, and planting location to be approved by the Director of Public Works.
2) The tree preservation ordinance also requires protection measures for trees that will be retained.

9.0 Assumptions

A general biological survey was performed on April 12-13, 2022, by NV5 biologists and a second biological survey and special-status species habitat assessment was performed on May 14, 2024. Although a nesting bird survey was not conducted, a preconstruction nest survey is recommended if the project occurs from January 1 to August 31 or from February 15 to August 31.

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Appendix D – Plant and Wildlife Observed in the Project Area
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Appendix F – Arborist Survey Report
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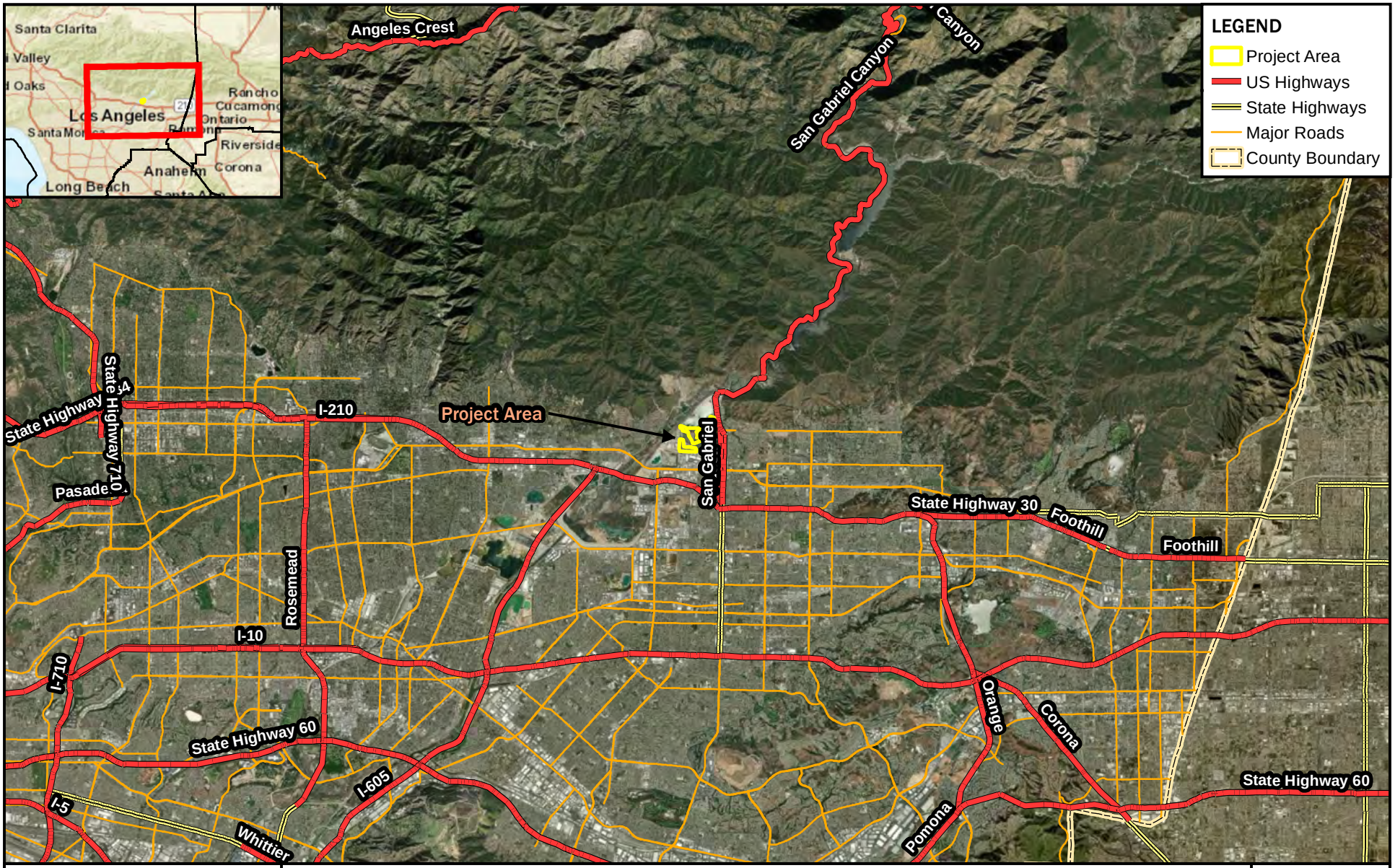


NV5
4374 Alexander Blvd. NE, Suite K
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 898-8848

Figure 1 - Project Vicinity Map

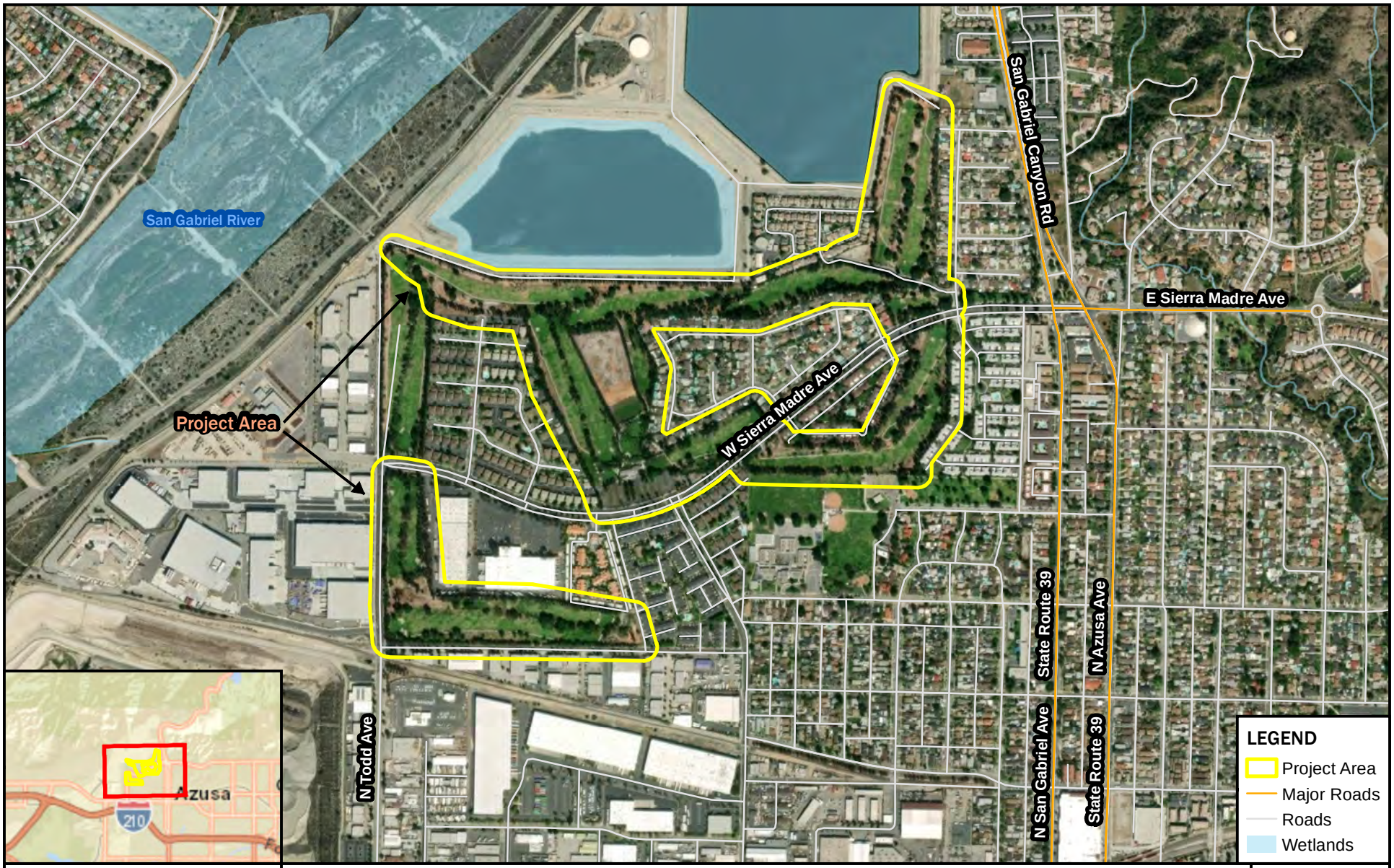
Biological Resources Report for the Azusa Greens Golf Course
Overton Moore Properties
444224-0001264.00
Azusa, Los Angeles County, California

Azusa
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle

N

0 1 2 4 Miles

FIGURE NO.:
1



NV5
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(505) 898-8848

Figure 2 - Project Location Map

Biological Resources Report for the Azusa Greens Golf Course
Overton Moore Properties
444224-0001264.00
Azusa, Los Angeles County, California

N

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Miles

FIGURE NO.:
2

NV5
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Albuquerque, NM 87107
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Figure 3 - Parcels and Land Ownership within and Adjacent to the Project Area

Biological Resources Report for the Azusa Greens Golf Course
Overton Moore Properties
444224-0001264.00
Azusa, Los Angeles County, California

N

0 0.04 0.08 0.16 Miles

FIGURE NO.:
3

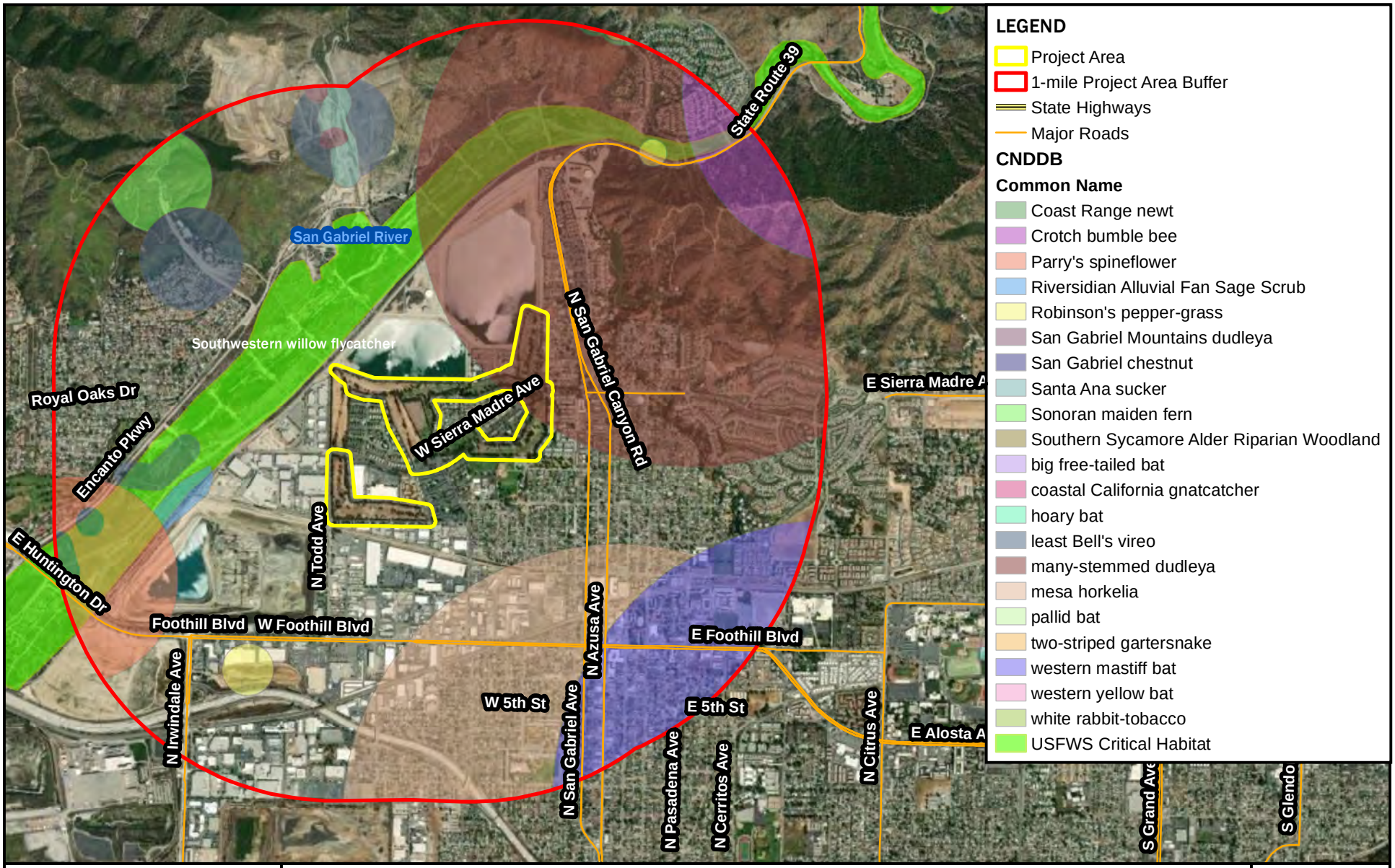

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Figure 4 - Special-status Species Search Results within 1-mile of the Project Area

Biological Resources Report for the Azusa Greens Golf Course
Overton Moore Properties
444224-0001264.00
Azusa, Los Angeles County, California

FIGURE NO.: 4

NV5
4374 Alexander Blvd. NE, Suite K
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 898-8848

Figure 5 - Land Cover Types within the Project Area

Biological Resources Report for the Azusa Greens Golf Course
Overton Moore Properties
444224-0001264.00
Azusa, Los Angeles County, California

N

0 0.0425 0.085 0.17
Miles

FIGURE NO.:
5

NV5
4374 Alexander Blvd. NE, Suite K
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 898-8848

Figure 6 - BUOW Habitat and Survey Results within the Project Area

Biological Resources Report for the Azusa Greens Golf Course
Overton Moore Properties
444224-0001264.00
Azusa, Los Angeles County, California

N

0 0.0425 0.085 0.17
Miles

FIGURE NO.:
6

Appendix B – Soil Report

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part

Azusa Greens Golf Course

April 25, 2022

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map

Map Scale: 1:9,670 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 100 200 400 600

Feet
0 450 900 1800 2700

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part
Survey Area Data: Version 8, Sep 13, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 5, 2020—Feb 6, 2021

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background

MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1006	Urban land-Soboba complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	253.5	99.6%
1106	Urban land, commercial-Soboba complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	0.8	0.3%
W	Water	0.2	0.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		**254.5**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or

landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part

1006—Urban land-Soboba complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2pt3v
Elevation: 310 to 2,080 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 16 to 30 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 45 percent
Soboba and similar soils: 40 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to manufactured layer
Runoff class: Very high
Frequency of flooding: RareNone

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Ecological site: R019XG911CA - Loamy Fan
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Soboba

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Discontinuous human-transported material over alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: gravelly sand
C1 - 4 to 47 inches: very cobbly sand
C2 - 47 to 79 inches: extremely cobbly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: RareNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R019XG912CA - Sandy Fan
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Tujunga

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Palmview

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Typic xerorthents, very cobbly

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

1106—Urban land, commercial-Soboba complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2rshq
Elevation: 210 to 980 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 17 to 20 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 64 to 66 degrees F
Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land, commercial: 80 percent
Soboba and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land, Commercial

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to manufactured layer
Runoff class: Very high
Frequency of flooding: RareNone

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Ecological site: R019XG911CA - Loamy Fan
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Soboba

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Discontinuous human-transported material over alluvium derived from granite

Typical profile

^A1 - 0 to 4 inches: sandy loam
^A2 - 4 to 12 inches: sandy loam
2C1 - 12 to 20 inches: very gravelly sand
2C2 - 20 to 79 inches: extremely gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 5.99 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: RareNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R019XG911CA - Loamy Fan
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Tujunga

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Palmview

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Alluvial fans
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

W—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

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Appendix C – Photographs from the Project Area

APPENDIX C. PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE AZUSA GREENS GOLF COURSE PROJECT AREA

Photograph 1. Facing west in the Azusa Greens County Club parking lot. Several non-native mature trees surrounding the Azusa Greens Club House.

Photograph 2. Human made structures, such as the Club House and other buildings are in the project area. Several mature trees surround the edges of the golf course grass and other buildings.

APPENDIX C. PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE AZUSA GREENS GOLF COURSE PROJECT AREA

Photograph 3. Bermuda grass was the dominant grass in the project area for land cover type Golf Course Green (CGC). Several mature trees surround the edges of the golf course grass.

Photograph 4. The area designated as a ruderal (RUD) land cover type at the north end of the project area, contains forbs and no shrubs. Note there is a thick layer of wood chips with native and non-native plant species scattered throughout. Several mature trees occur along the fenced/netted driving range.

APPENDIX C. PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE AZUSA GREENS GOLF COURSE PROJECT AREA

Photograph 5. The area designated as land cover type Landscaped/Ornamental Trees and Shrubs (TREE) surrounding the Golf Course Green (CGC) within the Project Area. The Azusa Greens Club House is located at the end of the green.

Appendix D – Plant and Wildlife Observed in the Project Area

Table 1. Flora Observed in the Project Area	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Amaranthaceae	
Pigweed amaranth	*Amaranthus albus*
Peruvian Pepper Tree	*Schinus molle*
Laurel sumac	*Malosma laurina*
Brazilian pepper tree	*Schinus terebinthifolius*
Arecaceae	
King palm	*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*
Mexican fanpalm*	*Washingtonia robusta*
Asteraceae	
Bull thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*
Canada horseweed	*Erigeron canadensis*
Lowland cudweed	*Gnaphalium palustre*
Pineapple weed	*Matricaria discoidea*
Smooth cat's ear	*Hypochaeris galabra*
California cudweed	*Gnaphalium californicum*
English daisy*	*Bellis perennis*
Prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*
Red seeded dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*
Sunflower sp.	*Helianthus sp.*
Western ragweed	*Ambrosia psilostachya*
Bignoniaceae	
Black poui	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*
Boraginaceae	
Common cryptantha	*Cryptantha intermedia*
Racemose phacelia	*Phacelia racemosa*
Brassicaceae	
London rocket	*Sisymbrium irio*
Mountain tansy mustard	*Descurainia incana*
Black mustard	*Brassica nigra*
Field pepperweed	*Lepidium campestre*
Cactaceae	
Pricklypear sp.	*Opuntia sp.*
Chenopodiaceae	
Lamb's quarters	*Chenopodium album*
Commelinaceae	
Small leaf spiderwort	*Tradescantia fluminensis*
Convolvulaceae	
Asian ponysfoot	*Dichondra micrantha*
Elaeagnaceae	
Russian Olive	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*

Table 1. Flora Observed in the Project Area	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Euphorbiaceae	
Castor bean	*Ricinus communis*
Fabaceae	
Burr clover	*Medicago minima*
Carob	*Ceratonia siliqua*
Clover sp.*	*Trifolium sp.*
Honey locust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Silktree	*Albizia julibrissin*
Fagaceae	
California live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*
Geraniaceae	
Coastal heron's bill	*Erodium cicutarium*
Malvaceae	
Cheeseweed mallow	*Malva parviflora*
Apricot mallow	*Sphaeralcea ambigua*
Mallow sp.	*Hibiscus sp.*
Moraceae	
White mulberry	*Morus alba*
Myrsinaceae	
Scarlet pimpernell	*Lysimachia arvensis*
Myrtaceae	
Sugar gum tree	*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*
Eucalyptus sp.	*Eucalyptus sp.*
Silver dollar gum	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*
Nyctaginaceae	
Great bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea spectabilis*
Oleaceae	
California ash	*Fraxinus dipetala*
Shamel Ash	*Fraxinus uhdei*
Oxalidaceae	
Californica wood sorrel	*Oxalis californica*
Pinaceae	
Ponderosa pine*	*Pinus ponderosa*
Jeffrey's pine*	*Pinus jeffreyi*
Monterey pine	*Pinus radiata*
Pittosporaceae	
Cheesewood sp.	*Pittosporum sp.*
Plantaginaceae	
Bird's eye speedwell	*Veronica persica*
Corn speedwell	*Veronica arvensis*

Table 1. Flora Observed in the Project Area	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
English plantain	*Plantago lanceolata*
Poaceae	
Bermuda grass*	*Cynodon dactylon*
California bottlebrush grass	*Elymus californicus*
Common mediterranean grass	*Schismus barbatus*
Corn	*Zea mays*
Arizona brome	*Bromus arisonicus*
Big squirreltail grass	*Elymus multisetus*
California brome	*Bromus carinadus*
Fountaingrass	*Pennisetum setaceum*
Red brome	*Bromus rubens*
Ripgut brome	*Bromus diandrus*
Soft brome	*Bromus hordeaceus*
Polygonaceae	
Knotweed	*Polygonum aviculare*
Portulacaceae	
Common purslane	*Portulaca oleracea*
Proteaceae	
Silkoak	*Grevillea robusta*
Sapindaceae	
Silver maple	*Acer saccharinum*
Simaroubaceae	
Tree of heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*
Solanaceae	
Tree tobacco	*Nicotiana glauca*
Tamaricaceae	
Salt cedar	*Tamarix chinensis*
Verbenaceae	
Lantana	*Lantana camara*
Zygophyllaceae	
Puncture vine	*Tribulus terrestris*

* Indicates dominant plant species
** Common names from Calflora website: https://www.calflora.org

Table 2. Fauna Observed in the Project Area	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Birds	
Acorn woodpecker	*Melanerpes formicivorus*
American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*
American goldfinch	*Spinus tristis*
American robin	*Turdus migratorius*
Anna's hummingbird	*Calypte anna*
Black chinned hummingbird	*Archilochus alexandri*
Black phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*
Cassin's kingbird	*Tyrannus vociferans*
Chipping sparrow	*Spizella passerina*
Cinnamon teal	*Anas cyanoptera*
Common goldeneye	*Bucephala clangula*
Cooper's hawk	*Accipiter cooperii*
Eurasian collared dove	*Streptopelia decaocto*
European starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*
Greater Canada goose	*Branta canadensis*
Hooded oriole	*Icterus cucullatus*
House finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*
House sparrow	*Passer domesticus*
House wren	*Troglodytes aedon*
Lesser goldfinch	*Spinus psaltria*
Mountain bluebird	*Sialia currucoides*
Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*
Northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*
Northern rough-winged swallow	*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*
Red-shouldered hawk	*Buteo lineatus*
Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
Rock dove	*Columba livia*
Ruddy duck	*Oxyura jamaicensis*
Say's phoebe	*Sayornis saya*
Turkey vulture	*Cathartes aura*
Western bluebird	*Sialia mexicana*
Western grebe	*Aechmophorus occidentalis*
Western kingbird	*Tyrannus verticalis*
White throated swift	*Aeronautes saxatalis*
Yellow-naped Amazon Parrot	*Amazona ochrocephala auropalliata*
Invertebrates	
Brown marmorated stink bug	*Halyomorpha halys*
Common buckeye	*Junonia coenia*
Giant Swallowtail	*Papilio cresphontes*

Table 2. Fauna Observed in the Project Area	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Monarch	*Danaus plexippus*
Mourning cloak butterfly	*Nymphalis antiopa*
Red Gum Lerp Psyllid	*Glycaspis brimblecombei*
Mammals	
Bobcat (tracks)**	*Lynx rufus*
Coyote (tracks)**	*Canis latrans*
Douglas squirrel	*Tamiasciurus douglasii*
Ground squirrel sp.	*Sciuridae* sp.
Pocket gopher sp.	*Geomyidae* sp.
Racoon**	*Procyon lotor*
Striped skunk	*Mephitis mephitis*
Reptiles	
Granite spiny lizard	*Sceloporus orcutti*
Southern alligator lizard**	*Elgaria multicarinata*
Western fence lizard	*Sceloporus occidentalis*

*The species is identified as common on the golf course by the grounds maintenance staff

Appendix E – Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Map

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The **community map repository** should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations** (BFEs) and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole–foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures.** Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The **projection** used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 11. The **horizontal datum** was NAD83, GRS1980 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same **vertical datum.** For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/ or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, N/NGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC–3, #9202
1315 East–West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910–3282

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at **(301) 713–3242,** or visit its website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/.

Base map information shown on this FIRM was derived from U.S. Geological Survey Digital Orthophoto Quadrangles produced at a scale of 1:12,000 from photography dated 1994 or later and from National Geospatial Intelligence Agency imagery produced at a scale of 1:4,000 from photography dated 2003 or later.

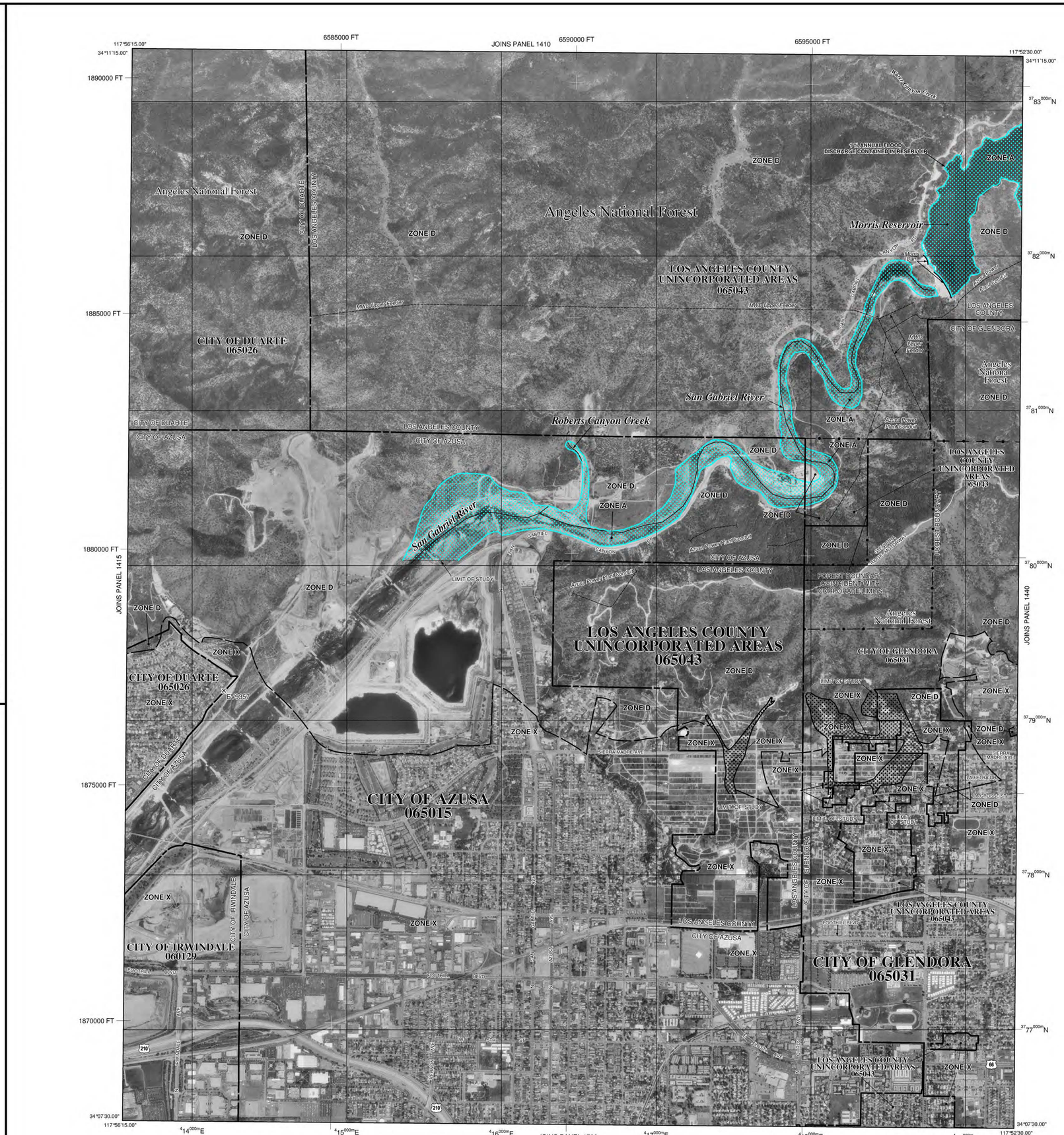
This map reflects more detailed and up–to–date **stream channel configurations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodplains and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to conform to these new stream channel configurations. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables *in the Flood Insurance Study report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data)* may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on this map.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de–annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels; community map repository addresses; and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

Contact the **FEMA Map Service Center** at 1–800–358–9616 for information on available products associated with this FIRM. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, *a Flood Insurance Study report,* and/or digital versions of this map. The FEMA Map Service Center may also be reached by Fax at 1–800–358–9620 and its website at http://www.msc.fema.gov/.

If you have **questions about this map** or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call **1–877–FEMA MAP** (1–877–336–2627) or visit the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov/.



LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

ZONE A No Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AE Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AH Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AO Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.

ZONE AR Special Flood Hazard Area formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decertified. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.

ZONE A99 Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE V Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE VE Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.

ZONE D Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

- 1% annual chance floodplain boundary
- 0.2% annual chance floodplain boundary
- Floodway boundary
- Zone D boundary
- CBRS and OPA boundary
- Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.
- 513 — Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet*
- (EL 987) — Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

* Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88)

- A — A — Cross section line
- 23 — 23 — Transect line
- 97°07'30", 32°22'30" — Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)
- 4275 000m N — 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 11
- 6000000 FT — 5000-foot grid ticks: California State Plane coordinate system, V zone (FIPSZONE 0405), Lambert Conformal Conic
- DX5510 — Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
- M1.5 — River Mile

MAP REPOSITORIES
Refer to Map Repositories list on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
September 26, 2008
EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1–800–638–6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 1000'
500 0 1000 2000 FEET
300 0 300 600 METERS

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 1420F

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 1420 OF 2350
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
LOS ANGELES COUNTY	065043	1420	F
AZUSA, CITY OF	065015	1420	F
DUARTE, CITY OF	065026	1420	F
GLENDORA, CITY OF	065031	1420	F
IRWINDALE, CITY OF	060129	1420	F

Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
06037C1420F
EFFECTIVE DATE
SEPTEMBER 26, 2008

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Appendix F – Arborist Survey Report

August 17, 2023

Michael Johnson
Managing Director
Overton Moore Properties
19700 S. Vermont Avenue, Suite 101
Torrance, CA 90502

Subject: Arborist Survey Report for the Azusa Greens Redevelopment Project, City of Azusa, California

Dear Mr. Johnson:

This report presents the results of an arborist survey conducted by Stringer Biological Consulting, Inc. (SBC) for the proposed Azusa Greens Redevelopment Project. The proposed project site is located at 919 W. Sierra Madre Avenue in the City of Azusa (City), California. The purpose of the arborist survey was to inventory the trees on and overhanging portions of the site within the footprint of disturbance, as well as provide general preservation and avoidance guidance for trees that may be preserved on or adjacent to the site during and subsequent to construction. Some existing fairways in the eastern portion of the site are not proposed to be disturbed and were not included in the survey.

REGULATORY BACKGROUND

The City of Azusa Municipal Code Chapter 62. Streets, Sidewalks, and Other Public Places - Article VI. Tree Preservation, Sec. 62-197 - General Requirements for New Subdivisions, requires authorization from the Director of Public Works and replacement of the tree prior to the removal or relocation of any tree with a diameter-at-breast-height (DBH) of 6 inches or greater. DBH means diameter at four and one-half feet above natural grade. The Code further states that all existing living trees having a DBH of six inches or more shall be preserved when so directed by the Director of Public Works, and no grading shall be done to endanger them. If said trees are destroyed, the applicant shall replace them with trees whose size, number, and planting location shall be determined by the director of public works before final occupancy is granted to any new residents. The size and age of the tree will determine how many new trees may be substituted for the destroyed tree, but at a minimum three new trees will replace one tree removed. The ratio may be increased at the discretion of the Director.

The following tree preservation measures are required during construction.

(1) Trees that have a six-inch or greater diameter at breast height (DBH) shall not be removed or relocated unless authorized by the director of public works and replaced as determined by the director of public works. Trees situated on public as well as private property shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the city. Trees that have a six-inch or greater DBH shall be shown on the development plan prepared by a certified arborist and shall include the following:

- Identification of species, diameter at breast height (DBH), and the condition of each tree;
- Methods of tree preservation as outlined in paragraphs (2), (3), (4) and (5) of this section;

- Proposed landscaping within drip lines; and,
- Tree replacement recommendations.

(2) Trees to be retained on-site shall be encircled by a protective fence. In all cases, fencing shall be installed prior to commencement of any grading and/or construction activity and shall remain in place throughout all phases of development. Fences may not be removed without first obtaining written authorization from the director of public works. The fence shall be placed outside of the tree root zones. General root zone estimates may be determined by one foot of radius per inch of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH).

(3) To protect roots of nearby trees, all trees to be removed at the site shall be cut, rather than bulldozed, unless approved by the director of public works. If root loss is expected to occur, any root pruning is to be supervised by a certified arborist. If some root removal is necessary, the tree crown should be thinned. Thinning shall be supervised by the director of public works. Any vegetation to be removed adjacent to retained trees shall be cut at ground level by hand to prevent root injury to remaining trees. Any excavation near major roots shall be performed only by hand.

(4) No structure or impervious paving should be located within the drip line or within a six-foot radius of the trunk perimeter, whichever is greater. A tree with a DBH of 30 inches or more shall require additional space as determined by the director of public works. Decks located above the root zones of retained trees shall be of post and beam construction to reduce the need for root pruning or removal.

(5) All areas within the tree protection zones shall remain in natural states and grades. The following activities shall be prohibited within tree protection zones; construction, stockpiling of materials, parking, soil compaction or other such detrimental activities.

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed project site is currently the location of the Azusa Greens Country Club. It consists of an eighteen-hole golf course with a clubhouse and event space. The golf course and country club are currently closed to the public.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project would develop the existing golf course property with six industrial buildings and 250-300 residential housing units, as well as redesign the remaining property as a nine-hole golf course.

METHODS

The Study Area for the purposes of this report includes portions of the site that are proposed for redevelopment. Some existing fairways in the eastern portion of the site are not proposed to be disturbed as part of the project and were not included in the Study Area. The boundaries of the Study Area are depicted on Figure 1: Study Area Map, which is included as Attachment A.

All trees in the Study Area with a DBH of 6 inches or greater were inventoried and assessed by International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist Stephen Stringer, M.S. (ISA # WE-7129A)

with the help of a field technician. Trees just under 6 inches that would be expected to reach 6 inches within one to two years were also included. Each tree was tagged with an aluminum tree tag and the diameter of each tree was measured using a forester's diameter tape measure or tree calipers. The diameter of each trunk was measured for multi-trunked trees. Each tree was also evaluated for overall health and vigor (condition) and assigned a category ranging from poor (likely to die within 5 years) to fair (dead branches, burns, rot, insects, etc.; but will survive more than 5 years) to excellent. Comments such as number of trunks, irregularities, scars or other growth characteristics or vigor indicators were recorded for each tree where appropriate. The height and dripline radius (or extent of canopy) of each of the trees was visually estimated. Each tree was located using an Arrow 100 GNSS receiver with sub-meter accuracy paired to a tablet running ArcGIS Online (AGOL) field data collection software (Field Maps). The software was pre-loaded with the surveyed tree locations, which were obtained from AutoCAD data provided by Overton Moore Properties, and data entry fields for each of the tree assessment parameters collected. A unique number corresponding to the number on the aluminum tree tag was assigned to each tree in Field Maps.

RESULTS

A total of 1,934 trees were inventoried in the Study Area belonging to approximately 31 different species. The most abundant species of tree in the Study Area is Canary Island pine (1,089). Canary Island pines are widely planted around the perimeter of the golf course and along fairways. The Canary Island pines are generally in fair condition, but many of them have been topped or heavily pruned for utility line clearance or for other purposes. Mexican fan palms are the second most abundant tree (360) in the Study Area. In places, the Mexican fan palms are suffering from rot due to being watered by the sprinklers on the golf course. The third most abundant tree is Italian stone pine (194), of which many are in poor health.

Table 1 below includes a breakdown of the health rating for all trees inventoried. The majority of the trees inventoried were in Fair condition (1157). A total of 476 trees were in Poor or Poor/Fair condition and a total of 301 trees were in Fair/Good or Good condition. A total of 39 trees in the Study Area are recommended for removal including two Ash trees (Tree 148, 149), 19 Italian stone pines (Trees 698, 701, 743, 956, 960, 967, 990, 1043, 1045, 1209, 1356, 1374, 1409, 1477, 1554, 1649, 1704, 1710, and 1718), six Canary Island pines (Trees 785, 790, 793, 1398, 1404, and 1406), seven Mexican fan palms (Trees 1137, 1191, 1285, 1690, 1788, 1807, and 1808), four Shamel ash (Trees 1256, 1666, 1705, and 1821), and one western sycamore (Tree 1653). These 39 trees are recommended for removal due to issues such as being in very poor condition, major defects, major decay, heavy lean, or other factors rendering the tree unsafe for retaining in areas with regular human presence.

Table 1. Breakdown of Tree Condition in the Study Area

Condition Rating	# in Study Area
Poor	220
Poor/Fair	256
Fair	1157
Fair/Good	292
Good	9

A summary of the number of trees in the Study Area by species is included in Table 2. Data collected for each tree is included in Attachment B. Representative photos are in Attachment C.

Table 1. Summary of Trees in the Study Area by Species

Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**# in Study Area**
Canary Island pine	*Pinus canariensis*	1089
Mexican fan palm	*Washingtonia robusta*	360
Italian stone pine	*Pinus pinea*	194
Shamel ash	*Fraxinus uhdei*	78
Jacaranda	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*	33
Queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	29
Brazilian peppertree	*Schinus terebinthifolia*	25
Tuckeroo	*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*	17
Red gum	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*	16
Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	9
Blue gum	*Eucalyptus globulus*	9
Carolina laurelcherry	*Prunus caroliniana*	8
Coast live oak	*Quercus agrifolia*	7
Ngaio	*Myoporum laetum*	7
Western sycamore	*Platanus racemosa*	6
Ash	*Fraxinus* sp.	6
Modesto ash	*Fraxinus velutina*	6
Melaleuca	*Melaleuca* sp.	5
White mulberry	*Morus alba*	5
Lacebark elm	*Ulmus parvifolia*	5
Peruvian pepper tree	*Schinus molle*	3
Australian blackwood	*Acacia melanoxylon*	3
Eucalyptus/Gum	*Eucalyptus* sp.	3
Laurel sumac	*Malosma laurina*	2
Red box	*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*	2
Wild date palm	*Phoenix reclinata*	2
Toyon	*Heteromeles arbutifolia*	1
Paper mulberry	*Broussonetia papyrifera*	1
Willow	*Salix* sp.	1
Pittosporum	*Pittosporum* sp.	1
Flooded gum	*Eucalyptus rudis*	1
	Total	**1934**

CONCLUSION

A total of 1,934 trees with a DBH of approximately 6 inches or greater were inventoried in the Study Area. Removal or relocation of any tree with a DBH of 6 inches or greater requires authorization from

the City of Azusa Director of Public Works. Of the 1934 trees that were inventoried, 220 were in poor condition and 39 are recommended for removal due to being in very poor condition and/or the presence of major defects. City of Azusa Municipal Code Sec. 62-193 (c)(1) states that the removal or pruning of any tree which poses an imminent threat to public property or welfare, as determined by any member of a law enforcement agency, the Los Angeles County Fire Department, or the Azusa Director of Public Works is exempt from the ordinance. It may be worth pursuing this exemption for trees that are recommended for removal due to safety concerns.

I appreciate the opportunity to assist you on this project. Feel free to contact me with any questions at (916) 365-8712.

Sincerely,

Stephen Stringer, M.S.
Principal Biologist/ISA Certified Arborist (WE-7129A)

Attachments:

Attachment A: Study Area Map
Attachment B: Tree Data
Attachment C: Site Photos

Figure 1

STUDY AREA MAP

Azusa Greens Redevelopment Project

City of Azusa, CA

Stringer Biological Consulting

Aerial Source: Maxar (04/04/2021)

RefName	Tree ID	Common Name	Scientific Name	Health	DBH	Dripline (ft)	Height (ft)	Comment
*U245	1	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	5	65	Heavily pruned
*U243	2	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	22	10	65	Heavily pruned
*U263	3	Melaleuca	Melaleuca sp.	Fair	3	5	10	Topped
*U316	4	Melaleuca	Melaleuca sp.	Fair/Good	3,3,3,2,2,1	10	15	
*U243	5	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	18	5	65	Heavily pruned
*U226	6	Melaleuca	Melaleuca sp.	Fair/Good	4,3,2,2,2	10	15	
*U243	7	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	21	5	60	Heavily pruned
*U273	8	Melaleuca	Melaleuca sp.	Fair/Good	3,3,2,2,1	10	15	
*U245	9	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	28	10	65	Heavily pruned
*U280	10	Melaleuca	Melaleuca sp.	Fair/Good	4,3,3,3,2,2	10	15	
*U256	11	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	5	55	Heavily pruned
*U241	12	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	16	5	30	Heavily pruned topped, epicormics
*U245	13	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	24	10	45	Heavily pruned
*U275	14	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	26	10	50	Heavily pruned
*U241	15	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	19	10	40	Heavily pruned
*U245	16	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	25	10	45	Heavily pruned
*U245	17	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	10	45	Heavily pruned
*U243	18	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	21	5	45	Heavily pruned
*U275	19	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	26	10	40	Heavily pruned
	20	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	19	5	45	Heavily pruned
*U275	21	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	24	10	45	Heavily pruned
*U245	22	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	25	10	60	The trees are all heavily pruned on this whole row
	23	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	10	60	
*U243	24	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	25	10	60	
*U275	25	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	24	10	60	
*U243	26	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	5	55	
*U243	27	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	5	50	
*U241	28	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	10	50	
*U241	29	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	5	55	
	30	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	10	50	

*U243	31	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	5	40	
*U241	32	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	10	45	
*U241	33	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	10	40	
	34	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	5	50	
*U243	35	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	5	45	
P8	36	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair/Good	8	10	10	
	37	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	27	15	55	
*U245	38	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	26	10	55	
*U245	39	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	17	5	50	
*U241	40	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	28	10	55	
*U245	41	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	26	10	55	
*U245	42	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	29	10	50	
*U253	43	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	13	5	50	
	44	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	26	15	55	
*U245	45	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	20	5	55	
*U245	46	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	10	60	
*U245	47	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	26	5	60	
*U245	48	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	25	5	50	
*U245	49	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	26	10	55	
*U254	50	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	5	55	
*U254	51	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	5	50	
*U229	52	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	10	50	
*U243	53	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	10	50	
*U241	54	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	10	50	
*U241	55	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	20	5	50	
P8	56	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair/Good	7	10	15	
*U285	57	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	10	55	
*U245	58	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	24	10	55	
*U243	59	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	23	5	45	
*U234	60	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	5	20	Leaned on by dead snag
*U275	61	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	24	5	55	
*U292	62	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	17	10	50	
*U292	63	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	10	55	
*U243	64	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	22	10	55	

	65	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	13	10	20	
*U236	66	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	8	10	25	Top is dead
*U275	67	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	10	50	
*U229	68	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	19	5	55	Heavy epicormics
*U285	69	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	10	45	
*U249	70	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	50	
*U275	71	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	10	55	
*U256	72	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	17	5	55	
*U256	73	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	16	5	50	Heavy epicormics
*U249	74	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	5	50	
*U249	75	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	14	5	45	
*U245	76	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	10	55	
*U249	77	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	12	5	50	
*U229	78	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	10	50	
*U249	79	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	13	5	50	
*U226	80	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	5	45	
*U241	81	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	16	5	45	
*U225	82	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	13	10	40	
*U229	83	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	55	
*U243	84	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	24	20	55	
*U226	85	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	55	
*U226	86	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	55	
*U305	87	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	22	20	40	
*U225	88	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	11	15	40	Some dieback
*U226	89	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	45	
*U523	90	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	21	20	40	Large, poor pruning cuts
*U229	91	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	14	20	35	Top severely twisted
*U229	92	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	35	
*U241	93	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	10	50	
*U241	94	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	14	10	50	
*U340	95	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	15	50	
P14	96	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Good	15	10	15	
*U249	97	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	50	
*U378	98	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	15	45	

*U256	99	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	45	Top leans southward
*U363	100	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	45	
P10	101	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Good	9	10	10	
P12	102	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Good	11	15	20	
P12	103	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair	11	5	15	
*U228	104	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	8	5	30	
*U326	105	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	20	45	
*U378	106	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	45	
*U224	107	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	14	10	45	
*U261	108	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	50	Dieback
*U368	109	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair/Good	7,7	10	15	
*U278	110	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair/Good	20	15	20	
*U224	111	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	10	10	30	
*U243	112	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	16	20	45	
*U384	113	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	12	15	45	
*U524	114	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair/Good	19	20	20	Trunk is very twisted
*U335	115	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	20	50	
*U274	116	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	20	50	
*U249	117	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	13	15	50	
*U256	118	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	15	10	50	
*U234	119	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	12	5	35	Heavy epicormics
*U525	120	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair/Good	11,9,7	15	20	
*U384	121	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	14	10	50	
*U256	122	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	50	
*U389	123	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	50	
*U493	124	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	19	15	15	Top broken
*U520	125	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair/Good	26	20	60	
*U330	126	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	34	25	50	Trunk severely curved
*U464	127	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	37	25	50	Some die back
*U277	128	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	50	
*U292	129	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	15	50	
*U320	130	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	16	20	50	
*U228	131	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	7	5	25	
*U335	132	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	20	50	

*U259	133	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	10	45	Curvature in lower trunk
*U247	134	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	50	
*U234	135	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	40	
*U224	136	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	5	40	
*U263	137	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	35	
*U263	138	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	10	35	Sparse foliage and epicormics get
*U378	139	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	Poor	11	5	15	Top broken off, nearly dead
*U241	140	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	10	50	
*U326	141	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	15	50	
*U320	142	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	15	55	
	143	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	Poor	27	25	40	In severe stage of decline
	144	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	12	15	45	Heavy epicormics
	145	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	50	
	146	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	8	10	30	Shaded
	147	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair/Good	56	30	50	
	148	Ash	Fraxinus sp.	Fair	55	35	60	Large cavity with decay in trunk/should not be retained on site if developed
	149	Ash	Fraxinus sp.	Poor	32	20	50	Large cavity, major trunk decay should not be retained on site if developed
	150	Ash	Fraxinus sp.	Fair	13	10	60	Base of trunk damaged by landscaping equipment
P6	152	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	11,10	15	20	Pruned, dead branches
*U415	153	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Good	38	20	65	
*U416	154	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Good	24	20	60	
P6	155	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor	6	5	15	Appears nearly dead
P6	156	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor	6	5	15	Rotten at base, nearly dead
*U530	157	Ash	Fraxinus sp.	Poor/Fair	11,9	25	35	Large wounds with decay on trunk/ remove
*U429	158	Ash	Fraxinus sp.	Poor/Fair	21	20	50	Spindly, sparse foliage
*U527	159	Ash	Fraxinus sp.	Fair	24,16,7,14, 16,7	25	50	
*U348	160	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	28	25	35	

*U347	161	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	12,11	20	35	
*U316	162	Carolina laurelcherry	Prunus caroliniana	Poor	8	20	25	Leans, severe dieback
*U292	163	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Poor	10,7,3,3	15	20	Severe die back, nearly dead
*U332	164	White mulberry	Morus alba	Poor	23,8,8	20	35	Severe die back, nearly dead
*U526	165	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	Fair	13	25	30	Top leans heavily
*U474	166	Carolina laurelcherry	Prunus caroliniana	Poor/Fair	9	15	30	Dieback
*U375	167	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	24	20	60	
*U357	168	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	25	55	
*U533	169	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	15	60	
*U432	170	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	Fair/Good	18	25	35	
	171	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	8,7,6	15	20	Dieback
	172	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	7,7	10	15	Dieback
	173	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	45	
*U500	174	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor/Fair	25,26,31,31	20	40	Wounds/decay on main trunks/remove
P12	175	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair	10	15	25	
*U387	176	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair/Good	20	15	15	
*U270	177	Modesto ash	Fraxinus velutina	Fair/Good	19	25	40	
*U499	178	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	39	30	45	
*U451	179	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	29	25	40	
*U277	180	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	45	
	181	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	16	5	60	
	182	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	15,13	5	60	
	183	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	15,17	5	60	
	184	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	17,16	5	60	
*U339	185	Modesto ash	Fraxinus velutina	Fair	10	15	25	Dieback
P12	186	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair/Good	13	15	20	
P12	187	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair/Good	13	15	25	
*U498	188	Modesto ash	Fraxinus velutina	Fair/Good	38	20	45	
P12	189	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair/Good	10	15	20	
*U310	190	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Poor/Fair	14	15	20	Decay in trunk
*U437	191	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	11,9,7	15	20	
	192	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	10	45	
*U356	193	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	10	50	

*U245	194	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	15	40	
*U295	195	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	40	
*U274	196	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	30	
*U274	197	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	10	30	
*U274	198	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	10	30	
*U224	199	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	30	
*U378	200	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	25	Trees in this row likely topped for powerline clearance
*U378	201	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	25	
*U243	202	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	30	
*U386	203	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	10	30	
*U335	204	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	10	35	Growing against the fence
*U260	205	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	30	
*U256	206	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	10	30	
*U389	207	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	30	
*U395	208	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	30	
*U384	209	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	30	
*U295	210	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	30	
*U413	211	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	8,7,4	10	20	
*U224	212	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	30	
*U362	213	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	10	30	
*U295	214	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	30	Fence attached to tree
*U338	215	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	7,6,5	10	15	
*U292	216	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	30	
*U295	217	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	30	
*U274	218	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	30	
*U509	219	Modesto ash	Fraxinus velutina	Fair/Good	36	20	40	
*U395	220	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	30	Fungus
*U273	221	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	30	
*U368	222	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	5,5	10	15	
*U225	223	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	30	
*U343	224	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	30	
*U329	225	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	10	30	
*U247	226	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	30	

*U343	227	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	30	
*U247	228	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	30	
*U371	229	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	30	
*U273	230	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	30	
*U368	231	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	6,5,3	10	15	
*U327	232	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	30	
*U273	233	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	25	
*U229	234	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	30	Fence attached to tree
*U320	235	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	30	Fence attached to tree
*U374	236	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	6,6,5	15	15	
*U477	237	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	20	30	
*U323	238	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	30	
*U274	239	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	30	
*U378	240	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	30	
*U247	241	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	25	
*U229	242	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	30	
*U295	243	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	30	
*U233	244	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	15	30	
*U389	245	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	30	
*U360	246	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	30	
*U256	247	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	30	
*U295	248	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	30	
P14	249	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	11,14	5	40	
P12	250	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	13,13	5	45	
	251	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	40	
	252	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	40	
P16	253	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	40	
P14	254	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	12	5	35	
P16	255	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	12	5	40	
P14	256	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	11	5	35	
P18	257	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	40	
P16	258	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	40	
P16	259	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	40	
P14	260	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	13	5	40	

*U222	261	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	9	10	25	
*U394	262	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	30	
*U249	263	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	30	
*U249	264	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	15	30	
*U249	265	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	30	
*U224	266	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	30	
*U274	267	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	30	
*U229	268	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	30	
*U378	269	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	30	
*U394	270	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	30	
*U241	271	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	30	
*U249	272	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	20	40	
*U274	273	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	30	
*U427	274	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	24	20	35	
*U473	275	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	10	25	Heavy epicormics
*U249	276	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	35	
*U295	277	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	30	
*U263	278	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	9	10	30	
P14	279	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	40	
P16	280	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	40	
P14	281	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	13	5	40	
P14	282	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	40	
P14	283	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	15	5	40	
P16	284	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	16	5	40	
P16	285	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	15	5	45	
P16	286	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	15	5	45	
P16	287	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	13	5	45	
P16	288	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	15	5	45	
*U229	289	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	35	
*U274	290	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	35	
*U305	291	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	18	20	35	Dieback
*U225	292	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	40	
*U229	293	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	15	50	
*U233	294	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	45	

*U234	295	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	9	10	40	
*U234	296	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	10	15	40	
*U234	297	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	40	
*U249	298	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	45	
*U234	299	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	8	5	35	Leans spindly
*U233	300	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	45	
*U234	301	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	15	40	
*U256	302	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	16	15	45	
*U228	303	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	6	10	20	
*U224	304	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	15	30	
*U249	305	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	45	
*U234	306	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	40	
*U256	307	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	15	45	
*U233	308	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	45	
*U234	309	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	45	
*U247	310	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	45	
*U224	311	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	45	
*U263	312	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	40	
*U224	313	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	40	
*U224	314	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	10	5	30	Heavy epicormics
*U249	315	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	14	15	45	
*U249	316	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	45	
*U222	317	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	8	5	30	Epicormics
*U260	318	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	45	
*U233	319	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	45	
*U224	320	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	45	
*U224	321	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	11	10	45	
*U224	322	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	9	10	40	
*U233	323	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	45	
*U224	324	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	45	
*U256	325	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	15	55	
*U256	326	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	50	
*U243	327	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	21	10	55	
*U233	328	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	50	

*U233	329	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	45	
*U256	330	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	15	10	45	
*U224	331	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	40	
*U222	332	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	7	10	30	Leans
*U224	333	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	45	
*U224	334	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	35	
*U224	335	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	40	
*U224	336	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	40	
*U235	337	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	5	5	20	Spindly, epicormics
*U292	338	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	15	55	
*U292	339	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	15	55	
*U298	340	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	15	55	
*U298	341	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	15	55	
*U255	342	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	45	
*U233	343	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	45	
*U261	344	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	15	60	
*U255	345	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	50	
*U233	346	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	45	
*U292	347	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	15	55	
*U224	348	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	45	
*U298	349	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	55	
*U224	350	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	45	
*U292	351	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	20	55	
*U292	352	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	15	55	
*U236	353	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	7	5	30	Shaded spindly
*U259	354	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	20	55	
*U259	355	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	15	15	55	
*U233	356	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	20	55	
*U222	357	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	40	
*U233	358	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	20	45	
*U259	359	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	20	55	
*U259	360	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	50	
*U234	361	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	45	
*U234	362	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	45	

*U229	363	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	16	20	55	
*U245	364	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	24	20	70	
*U230	365	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	8	5	40	Shaded spindly
*U224	366	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	20	45	
*U224	367	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	30	
*U249	368	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	20	50	
*U255	369	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	20	55	
*U285	370	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	60	
*U247	371	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	35	
*U323	372	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	40	
*U378	373	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	40	
*U295	374	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	15	45	
*U256	375	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	35	
*U384	376	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	40	
*U384	377	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	40	
*U384	378	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	40	
*U378	379	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	15	40	
*U343	380	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	40	
P16	381	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	15	5	60	
P16	382	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	12	5	40	
P14	383	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	12	5	40	
P12	384	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	40	
P14	385	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	11	5	25	Wounds to lower trunk
*U320	386	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	15	70	
	387	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	20	60	Damage to lower trunk
*U295	388	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	18	30	30	Leans, damage to lower trunk, remove
*U387	389	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	19	20	25	
*U465	390	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	37	30	40	
*U305	391	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	9,9,9,8,6,4	20	20	Dieback
*U285	392	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	23,14	15	20	
*U389	393	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	40	
*U363	394	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	40	
*U326	395	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	15	50	

*U274	396	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	16	15	45	
*U274	397	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	45	
*U243	398	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	30	Topped
*U243	399	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	10	50	
*U320	400	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	45	
*U416	401	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	28	20	35	Large pruning cuts with decay
*U241	402	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	45	
*U256	403	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	40	
*U229	404	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	40	
*U363	405	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	40	
*U241	406	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	40	
*U395	407	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	45	
*U395	408	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	40	
*U233	409	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	45	
*U386	410	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	20	45	
*U316	411	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	7,8	15	20	
*U417	412	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	24	30	25	Heavy lean, decay, remove
*U233	413	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	40	
*U467	414	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	15	50	
*U404	415	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	7,6	15	15	Dieback
*U394	416	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	35	
*U243	417	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	45	
*U243	418	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	45	
*U233	419	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	40	
*U272	420	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	8	5	20	
*U339	421	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	10,8	15	20	
*U295	422	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	45	
*U295	423	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	16	20	50	
*U295	424	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	50	
*U249	425	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	45	
*U274	426	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	45	
*U229	427	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	45	
*U364	428	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	15,13	20	25	
*U243	429	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	50	

*U233	430	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	15	45	
*U292	431	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	14	15	50	
*U292	432	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	50	
*U241	433	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	50	
*U363	434	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	50	
*U497	435	Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Fair	34	25	45	
*U241	436	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	45	
*U254	437	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	55	Curvature in trunk
*U356	438	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	15	60	
*U229	439	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	50	
*U274	440	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	45	
*U255	441	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	10	20	Topped
*U255	442	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	45	
*U224	443	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	40	
*U449	444	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	25	35	Trunk twisted
*U471	445	Peruvian pepper tree	Schinus molle	Fair	36	25	40	Old pruning cuts with decay, dieback
*U259	446	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	60	
*U225	447	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	15	30	Topped
*U249	448	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	30	Topped
*U378	449	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	30	Topped
*U472	450	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	6	5	20	Shaded,spindly
*U378	451	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	30	
*U274	452	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	15	15	30	Fungus
*U389	453	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	30	
*U249	454	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	30	
P16	455	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	10	30	
P14	456	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	30	Trees in this row likely topped for powerline clearance
*U473	457	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	10	30	
*U384	458	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	15	30	
*U295	459	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	30	
*U295	460	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	30	
*U395	461	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	30	

*U384	462	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	5	30	
*U236	463	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	8	5	25	
*U261	464	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	21	20	30	
*U277	465	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	13	10	25	
*U294	466	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	32	20	35	Old pruning cuts with decay
*U264	467	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	18,16	25	35	Dieback
*U473	468	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	5	25	
*U230	469	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	7	5	20	Heavily pruned and topped
*U270	470	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	20	15	35	
*U378	471	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	10	25	
*U378	472	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	11	10	25	
*U474	473	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	6,6,9,7	15	25	
*U430	474	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	24	20	40	Extensive Dieback
*U475	475	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	31	25	40	Dieback
*U321	476	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	25	20	35	Dieback, decay
*U234	477	Willow	Salix sp.	Poor	11	5	20	Spindly, sparse foliage
*U247	478	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	25	
*U395	479	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	45	
*U302	480	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	45	
*U329	481	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	45	
*U329	482	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	45	
*U225	483	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	40	
*U394	484	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	50	
*U378	485	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	15	45	
*U274	486	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	10	50	
*U274	487	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	50	
*U327	488	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	50	
*U346	489	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	21	20	50	
*U326	490	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	20	60	
*U327	491	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	65	
*U378	492	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	15	60	
*U320	493	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	60	
*U241	494	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	15	60	
*U320	495	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	60	

*U320	496	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	15	55	
*U275	497	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	15	55	
*U476	498	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	28	20	55	Trunk curved
*U292	499	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	10	60	
*U285	500	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	20	60	
*U477	501	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	21	20	65	
*U329	502	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	45	Topped or top broken off
*U378	503	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	45	
	504	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	13	5	30	
*U261	505	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	15	65	
*U263	506	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	10	45	Spindly
*U235	507	White mulberry	Morus alba	Fair	4,4	10	20	
*U363	508	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	60	
P18	509	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	17	5	60	
P16	510	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	40	
P14	511	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	50	
P16	512	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	40	
P16	513	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	50	
	514	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	6,3,2	10	20	Dieback
P16	515	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	55	
P14	516	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	50	
P14	517	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	11	5	50	
P16	518	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	55	
P14	519	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	12	5	45	
P14	520	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	50	
P12	521	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
P14	522	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	55	
P14	523	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
P14	524	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	50	
*U443	525	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	23,29	25	50	Old pruning cuts with decay
*U241	526	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	14	15	40	Multiple old pruning cuts with decay
*U458	527	Lacebark elm	Ulmus parvifolia	Fair	6	10	15	some dieback
*U244	528	Lacebark elm	Ulmus parvifolia	Fair/Good	4,3,2,2	15	15	

*U304	529	Lacebark elm	Ulmus parvifolia	Fair/Good	3,2,2	10	20	homeless camp under tree
*U447	530	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	40	30	40	Some trunk damage
*U431	531	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	26	25	50	Large pruning cuts with decay
P12	532	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	60	Fire damage
P12	533	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	60	
P12	534	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	60	
P12	535	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	Fire damage
P16	536	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	65	
P14	537	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	60	
P14	538	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
P16	539	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	50	Bend in trunk toward south
P14	540	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	55	
P14	541	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	40	
P14	542	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	50	Trunk bends towards south
P14	543	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	60	
P14	544	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	Trunk bends toward the south
P16	545	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	60	
*U362	546	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	16	15	60	Decay on trunk likely due to sprinklers
*U272	547	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	9	5	30	Decay/fungal growth
*U245	548	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	25	70	
*U363	549	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	15	10	60	Wound with decay
*U292	550	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	70	
*U382	551	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	15	60	Old pruning cuts with decay
*U224	552	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	10	10	40	
*U384	553	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	14	15	50	Fire damage
*U384	554	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	55	
*U403	555	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	25	20	65	
	556	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair	10	15	20	
	557	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair	11	15	25	
*U224	558	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	50	
*U259	559	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	60	
*U384	560	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	50	
*U389	561	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	55	

*U362	562	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	70	
*U457	563	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	20	65	
*U243	564	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	15	50	
*U222	565	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	8	10	15	
*U223	566	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	6	10	20	
*U233	567	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	12	10	60	Dieback
*U228	568	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	8	10	35	
*U355	569	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	20	60	
	570	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair	13	10	15	
*U234	571	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	50	Trunk twisted
*U327	572	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	15	20	55	
*U274	573	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	60	
*U247	574	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	15	35	
*U275	575	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	24	20	60	
P16	576	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	
P16	577	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	50	
P16	578	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	17	5	60	
P16	579	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	50	
P16	580	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	50	
	581	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	35	
P14	582	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	
P18	583	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	55	
P12	584	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	11	5	40	
P16	585	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
*U375	586	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	22	15	55	Netting tied to trunk
*U265	587	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	20	70	
*U289	588	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	20	60	
*U270	589	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	20	60	
*U291	590	California sycamore	Platanus racemosa	Fair	19	15	60	
*U291	591	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	20	65	
*U243	592	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	10	70	
*U270	593	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	25	20	40	Large wounds with decay
*U293	594	Tuckeroo	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Fair	7,9	10	15	
*U244	595	Tuckeroo	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Fair	7	10	15	

*U376	596	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	8,6,5,5,5,4	15	20	
*U280	597	Tuckeroo	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Fair/Good	6	15	20	
*U444	598	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	35	25	50	
*U428	599	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	31	25	50	Multiple old pruning cuts some with decay
*U343	600	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	31	35	60	Dieback, many old pruning cuts
*U322	601	Tuckeroo	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Fair	5,4,3,3,3	15	15	
*U244	602	Carolina laurelcherry	Prunus caroliniana	Fair	5	10	15	
*U235	603	Carolina laurelcherry	Prunus caroliniana	Fair	5	5	20	
*U421	604	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	37	30	55	Many old pruning cuts and dead branches
*U235	605	Lacebark elm	Ulmus parvifolia	Fair	4,3	10	15	
*U373	606	Tuckeroo	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Fair	5,5	10	20	
*U267	607	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Poor/Fair	4,3,3,2	10	10	Dieback
*U446	608	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	36	30	60	Dieback
*U343	609	White mulberry	Morus alba	Poor/Fair	7,5	10	20	Crown dieback
*U368	610	Tuckeroo	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Fair	6	5	15	
*U316	611	White mulberry	Morus alba	Fair	6,7,5,5,3	15	15	
*U377	612	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	40	35	60	Poor pruning cuts
*U280	613	Tuckeroo	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Fair	6	10	20	
*U235	614	Modesto ash	Fraxinus velutina	Poor/Fair	5	5	10	Dieback
P6	615	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	6	5	15	
*U354	616	Tuckeroo	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Fair	5,4,4	15	15	
*U404	617	Lacebark elm	Ulmus parvifolia	Fair/Good	5,5	10	15	
*U371	618	Carolina laurelcherry	Prunus caroliniana	Fair/Good	9	10	20	
*U320	619	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	19	15	50	
*U389	620	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	60	
*U403	621	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	22	20	60	
*U461	622	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	13	5	35	Topped
*U364	623	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	17	10	40	Topped
*U265	624	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	22	25	40	
*U364	625	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	20	50	
*U363	626	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	50	
*U305	627	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	55	

*U295	628	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	16	15	15	
*U254	629	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	55	
*U275	630	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	15	55	
*U378	631	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	11	10	50	Spindly
*U241	632	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	50	
*U320	633	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	40	Topped
*U243	634	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	50	
*U244	635	Tuckeroo	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Fair	6,4	10	15	
*U295	636	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	50	
*U278	637	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	20	65	
*U245	638	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	15	70	
*U274	639	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	60	
*U292	640	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	25	65	
*U224	641	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	12	5	45	Spindly
*U389	642	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	16	20	20	
*U240	643	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	24	15	65	Dead scaffolds
*U245	644	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	20	70	
*U406	645	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	25	15	70	
*U355	646	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	24	15	70	
*U462	647	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	22	20	70	
*U463	648	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	15	75	
*U387	649	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	22	25	45	
*U357	650	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	22	20	50	
*U292	651	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	70	
*U361	652	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	22	15	70	
*U241	653	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	17	20	25	Decay at old pruning cut
*U362	654	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	60	
*U362	655	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	65	
*U245	656	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	15	70	
*U292	657	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	10	65	
*U253	658	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	24	20	75	
*U363	659	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	70	
*U292	660	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	65	
P16	661	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	45	

P14	662	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	
P12	663	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	9	5	35	
*U295	664	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	15	60	
P14	665	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	12	5	45	
P16	666	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	15	5	60	
P16	667	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	60	
P16	668	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	19	5	60	
	669	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	13	5	45	
	670	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	55	
	671	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	12	5	40	
*U362	672	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	60	Leans to the south over adjacent residence
	673	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	35	
	674	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	17	5	50	
	675	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	35	
	676	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	18	5	50	
*U297	677	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	22	15	70	
*U274	678	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	70	
*U389	679	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	15	60	Abundant epicormics
*U470	680	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair/Good	27	30	60	Stubs at old pruning cuts
*U327	681	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	15	70	
*U389	682	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	16	10	70	Spindly, epicormics
*U406	683	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	22	15	75	
*U355	684	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	22	20	70	
*U469	685	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair/Good	27	35	50	
*U386	686	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	23	15	75	
*U403	687	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	24	20	70	
*U277	688	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	60	
*U317	689	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	26	15	75	
*U266	690	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	15	75	
*U464	691	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	31	30	50	One trunk removed
*U283	692	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	22	15	60	
*U357	693	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	20	60	
*U270	694	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	21	15	60	

*U364	695	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	15	70	
*U364	696	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	60	
*U222	697	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	10	10	25	Shaded, suppressed
*U430	698	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	22	40	25	Shaded, heavy lean to east, heavily pruned, suggest removal
*U443	699	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	32	30	60	
*U245	700	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	22	15	80	
*U465	701	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	36	30	60	Decay, suggest removal
*U224	702	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	10	10	20	Suppressed
*U323	703	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	13	20	25	Heavy lean to northwest
*U286	704	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	30	15	75	
*U287	705	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	10	60	
*U261	706	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	70	
*U463	707	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	22	15	75	
*U384	708	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	70	
*U466	709	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	15	65	
*U234	710	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	12	10	60	Spindly, sparse foliage
*U467	711	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	22	15	60	
*U224	712	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	65	
*U355	713	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	15	60	
*U249	714	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	15	60	
*U224	715	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	15	40	Suppressed
*U414	716	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	15	75	
*U224	717	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	60	
*U320	718	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	15	65	
*U384	719	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	60	
*U297	720	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	24	15	70	
*U274	721	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	10	60	
*U344	722	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	24	20	65	
*U414	723	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	15	70	
*U285	724	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	60	
*U386	725	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	25	60	
*U222	726	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	10	35	Spindly, epicormics
*U224	727	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	30	

*U463	728	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	24	15	55	
*U285	729	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	21	20	40	Top broken off or severely curved
*U395	730	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	14	10	20	Topped
*U292	731	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	15	60	
*U295	732	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	20	60	
*U468	733	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	8	5	40	Suppressed
*U295	734	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	20	60	
*U245	735	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	23	20	30	Suppressed, pruned, dieback, very sparse foliage
*U363	736	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	60	
*U301	737	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	24	35	50	
*U395	738	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	13	20	20	Suppressed, sparse foliage
*U489	739	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	30	25	45	
	740	Peruvian pepper tree	Schinus molle	Fair	21, 16, 15	30	45	
	741	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair/Good	8	5	15	
*U291	742	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	20	25	50	
*U287	743	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	20	20	40	Decay at old pruning cuts, recommend removal
*U488	744	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	26	30	50	
*U366	745	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	18	25	50	
	746	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	24	20	40	
*U278	747	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	16	15	55	
	748	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	20	25	30	Large pruning cut with decay on main stem
	749	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	27	30	60	
*U305	750	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	15	20	35	Top broken off or removed
	751	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	12	15	15	Topped
*U495	752	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	22	25	60	
*U226	753	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	14	20	15	Topped
	754	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	19	35	40	
*U450	755	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	15	20	20	
	756	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	8	10	40	Suppressed
*U333	757	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	21	20	55	Cabled to 758

*U301	758	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	26	20	55	757 anchored to this tree
	759	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	18	25	40	Heavily pruned
*U230	760	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	5	30	Topped
	761	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	13	10	45	Spindly, epicormics
	762	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	30	25	60	
*U388	763	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	7	5	50	Spindly, very sparse foliage
	764	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	24	15	45	Heavily pruned
*U399	765	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	7	5	30	Suppressed
*U427	766	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	24	25	45	Heavily pruned slight lean to South
	767	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	15	25	Suppressed, leans southward over adjacent property
	768	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	28	25	50	Large wound at old pruning cut
*U384	769	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	13	15	60	Spindly, epicormics
*U397	770	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	24	30	50	
	771	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	12	10	45	
*U335	772	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	18	20	30	Heavily pruned, leans south, wires attached
*U428	773	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	28	35	50	
*U238	774	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	10	5	10	Topped
	775	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	10,9	20	35	
*U347	776	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	20	70	
	777	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	60	
	778	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	7,7,4,2	15	35	
*U271	779	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	20	60	
*U387	780	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	15	65	
*U450	781	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	60	
*U366	782	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	20	75	
*U422	783	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	24	25	55	
*U278	784	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	16	25	40	Leans eastward, very sparse foliage
*U283	785	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	24	5	60	Over pruned, Only foliage is epicormics, suggest removal
*U478	786	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	26	35	60	

*U263	787	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	10	60	Spindly
*U335	788	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	20	80	
*U431	789	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	22	40	50	Leans northward
*U479	790	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	22	40	20	Heavy lean northward, suggest removal
	791	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	26	25	35	
*U480	792	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	24	30	60	Leans westward
*U390	793	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	18	40	20	Heavy lean to the West, suggest removal
*U461	794	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	60	
*U477	795	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	20	60	Codominant stems
*U254	796	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	15	60	
*U389	797	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	20	60	
*U295	798	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	60	
*U347	799	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	60	
*U295	800	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	15	60	
*U228	801	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	8	5	15	
*U292	802	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	60	
*U489	803	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	Fair	21	25	80	
*U362	804	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	20	50	
*U285	805	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	20	60	
*U406	807	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	24	20	70	
*U468	808	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	8	10	45	
*U414	809	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	22	15	60	
*U256	810	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	16	15	20	Topped
*U343	811	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	20	50	
*U326	812	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	15	60	
*U362	813	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	18	10	50	Spindly, epicormics
*U399	814	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	7	5	35	Spindly
*U536	815	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	8	5	40	Spindly
*U384	816	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	20	60	
*U362	817	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	65	
*U243	818	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	15	60	
*U269	819	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	6	5	20	Spindly

*U295	820	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	17	10	40	Spindly, heavy epicormics
*U537	821	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	Fair	12	30	55	
*U295	822	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	17	10	60	
*U399	823	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	7	5	25	Spindly
*U228	824	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	8	5	35	Spindly
*U249	825	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	20	60	
*U249	826	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	60	
*U269	827	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	5	10	20	Suppressed, spindly
*U235	828	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	5	5	20	Suppressed, spindly
*U243	829	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	60	
*U414	830	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	21	15	65	
*U540	831	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	Poor	11	30	45	Crown dieback
*U228	832	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	8	10	35	Spindly, suppressed
*U236	833	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	8	10	40	Spindly
*U399	834	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	7	5	35	Spindly
*U224	835	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	12	10	55	Spindly
*U261	836	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	15	70	
*U228	837	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	5	35	Spindly
*U360	838	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	14	10	60	
*U247	839	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	65	
*U384	840	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	70	
*U230	841	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	10	50	
*U233	842	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	70	
*U538	843	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	25	15	65	
*U249	844	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	20	60	
*U254	845	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	20	70	
*U261	846	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	20	55	
*U539	847	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	19	10	70	Heavy epicormics
*U389	848	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	13	20	55	
*U298	849	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	15	75	
*U230	850	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	5	50	Spindly
*U297	851	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	22	15	60	
*U507	852	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	15	80	
*U355	853	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	15	60	

*U280	854	Carolina laurelcherry	Prunus caroliniana	Fair	6,6	10	10	
*U294	855	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	26	20	70	
*U456	856	Carolina laurelcherry	Prunus caroliniana	Fair	5,5,3	5	15	
*U390	857	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	11,14	25	35	One dead stem
*U508	858	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	14	15	45	
*U443	859	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	35	25	50	
*U265	860	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	20	25	50	
*U292	861	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	50	
*U234	862	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	60	
*U222	863	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	8	5	50	
*U362	864	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	60	
*U228	865	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	8	5	50	Spindly
*U343	866	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	45	
*U394	867	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	65	
*U222	868	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	55	
*U247	869	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	12	15	60	
*U280	870	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	8	10	40	
*U362	871	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	70	Spindly
*U389	872	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	60	
*U261	873	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	15	75	
*U414	874	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	15	75	
*U389	875	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	20	65	
*U363	876	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	45	
*U292	877	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	15	75	
*U292	878	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	15	75	
*U261	879	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	15	75	
*U247	880	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	12	10	70	
*U414	881	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	21	20	75	
*U414	882	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	15	75	
*U254	883	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	10	75	
*U414	884	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	20	75	
*U274	885	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	16	15	75	
*U320	886	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	65	
*U323	887	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	60	

*U273	888	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	50	
*U236	889	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	9	5	45	Spindly
*U228	890	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	8	5	40	
*U529	891	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	7	5	40	Spindly
*U243	892	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	20	70	
*U529	893	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	7	10	40	Spindly, suppressed
*U468	894	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	9	10	45	
*U472	895	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	6	10	40	
*U247	896	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	15	50	
*U323	897	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	45	
*U247	898	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	40	
*U247	899	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	45	
*U234	900	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	55	
*U528	901	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	9	5	50	
*U384	902	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	55	
*U517	903	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	9	10	50	
*U378	904	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	70	
*U247	905	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	55	
*U327	906	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	70	
*U323	907	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	15	65	
*U225	908	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	15	60	
*U249	909	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	60	
*U323	910	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	50	
*U378	911	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	70	
*U320	912	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	14	15	60	
*U234	913	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	70	
*U247	914	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	65	
*U323	915	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	15	60	
*U389	916	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	10	70	
*U229	917	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	20	65	
*U234	918	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	60	
*U378	919	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	70	
*U394	920	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	15	20	65	
*U292	921	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	65	

*U292	922	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	70	
*U249	923	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	65	
*U249	924	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	20	60	
*U247	925	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	15	65	
*U247	926	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	55	
*U277	927	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	70	
*U378	928	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	65	
*U328	929	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	65	
*U224	930	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	70	
*U224	931	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	9	15	50	
*U378	932	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	20	55	
*U226	933	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	15	50	
*U389	934	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	55	
*U323	935	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	15	15	60	
*U224	936	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	60	
*U337	937	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	30	20	60	Old pruning cuts with decay
*U241	938	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	18	15	15	Crown dieback, stems removed
*U326	939	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	20	20	15	Old pruning wounds, some decay
*U481	940	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	36	35	60	Some Dieback
P12	941	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Good	13	5	30	
P14	942	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	35	
*U482	943	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair/Good	31	35	60	
P14	944	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	11	5	35	
P18	945	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	16	5	70	
P16	946	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	60	
P14	947	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	65	
P14	948	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	15	5	65	
P18	949	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	19	5	70	
P14	950	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	35	
*U461	951	Australian blackwood	Acacia melanoxylon	Poor	17	10	20	Severe crown dieback
*U378	952	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	15	50	
*U241	953	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	20	55	
*U492	954	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	32	35	60	Large dead stub and old pruning cuts

*U320	955	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	18	20	40	Severe die back
*U420	956	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	16,21	20	45	Severe dieback, dead stems, would not recommend retaining on site
*U431	957	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	21	25	60	Dieback
*U285	958	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	15	20	45	Several dead branches
*U479	959	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	18	20	45	Dieback
*U490	960	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	30	30	70	Several large, dead branches/needs pruning or removal for safety
*U310	961	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	14	15	20	Suppressed, nearly dead
*U489	962	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	23	30	50	Severe Dieback
*U430	963	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	23	30	60	Dieback
*U422	964	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	18	20	45	Severe dieback
*U486	965	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	11,20,25	30	60	Dieback
*U487	966	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	30	35	60	Dieback
*U265	967	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	16,13	35	40	Dead branches, and die back
*U438	968	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	20	25	40	Hazard, recommend removal, large wounds with decay
*U366	969	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	18	30	40	Large, dead branches
*U485	970	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	12	25	20	Nearly dead
P18	971	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	65	
P12	972	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	
P16	973	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	65	Curved truck
P16	974	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	65	
*U483	975	Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Fair	43	35	80	
P16	976	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	65	
P16	977	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	70	Growing through neighboring tree
*U397	978	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	25	20	45	
*U420	979	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	32	25	55	
*U264	980	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	21	20	20	Suppressed
*U378	981	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	12	20	15	Severe lean to north, top broken off
*U438	982	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	21	25	55	Several dead branches

*U340	983	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	19	30	25	Severe lean to the southeast
*U484	984	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	31	30	55	
	985	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair	13	20	35	
*U275	986	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	25	30	30	Top heavily pruned
*U266	987	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	31	25	55	
*U315	988	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	29	30	60	
*U309	989	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	17	20	45	Severe die back
*U311	990	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	21	25	45	
*U314	991	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	13	25	25	Leans northward/not recommended for retention on site
*U279	992	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	21	30	60	Deadwood
*U241	993	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	20	80	
*U309	994	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	20	80	
*U313	995	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	20	65	
*U312	996	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	22	25	60	
*U311	997	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	25	20	80	
*U309	998	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	20	70	
*U241	999	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	20	80	
*U309	1000	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	20	80	
*U310	1001	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	26	30	50	Old pruning wounds, and dead stubs
*U265	1002	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	23	20	60	
*U309	1003	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	20	65	
*U307	1004	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	20	65	
*U308	1005	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	20	65	
*U307	1006	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	21	20	80	
*U285	1007	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	20	80	
*U285	1008	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	21	20	75	
*U283	1009	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	27	20	100	
*U225	1010	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	20	45	
*U306	1011	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	20	70	
*U229	1012	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	15	15	65	
*U305	1013	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	20	70	

*U226	1014	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	16	20	70	
*U226	1015	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	16	20	65	
	1016	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair	13	10	15	Dead fronds
P6	1017	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	6	5	20	
P6	1018	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Good	7	5	20	
P6	1019	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	6	5	15	
*U285	1020	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	25	25	70	
*U225	1021	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	13	15	40	
*U243	1022	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	20	60	
*U243	1023	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	20	65	
*U245	1024	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	21	20	65	
*U247	1025	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	13	20	40	
*U291	1026	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	24	25	20	Top curved toward the ground and dead
*U233	1027	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	12	15	65	
P6	1028	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	6	5	10	Dieback
P6	1029	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	7	5	20	
*U265	1030	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	24	25	60	
	1031	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair	11	10	20	Dead fronds
*U275	1032	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	15	50	
*U226	1033	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Good	15	10	70	
*U241	1034	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	70	
*U287	1035	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	20	65	
*U225	1036	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	55	
*U243	1037	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	22	20	60	
*U243	1038	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	20	60	
*U243	1039	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	25	20	70	
*U241	1040	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	60	
*U285	1041	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	21	25	70	
*U266	1042	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	32	30	50	
*U241	1043	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	19	40	35	Heavy lean to the northwest/do not suggest retention on site
*U318	1044	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	36	30	60	Poorly pruned with stubs and pruning wounds

*U252	1045	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	35, 26	30	60	Fungus, decay, old pruning wounds, hazard, suggest removal
*U283	1046	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	32	25	60	Needs proper pruning
*U259	1047	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	11	5	25	Nearly dead
*U292	1048	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	14,14	10	40	One stem is dead
P16	1049	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	19	5	60	
P16	1050	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	13	5	60	
P16	1051	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	65	
P16	1052	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	16	5	65	
P16	1053	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	16	5	65	
P16	1054	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	17	5	65	
P18	1055	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	55	
P18	1056	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	17	5	70	
	1057	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	17	5	65	
	1058	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	65	
P16	1059	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	13	5	60	
*U253	1060	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	28	20	75	
*U275	1061	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	23	25	75	
P16	1062	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair/Good	12	15	30	
	1063	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair/Good	10	15	30	
	1064	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair/Good	12	15	30	
	1065	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair/Good	13	15	30	
	1066	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	15	5	65	
	1067	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	60	
	1068	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	60	
	1069	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	13	5	60	
P16	1070	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	15	5	65	
P14	1071	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	65	
P14	1072	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	65	
P16	1073	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	15	5	65	
P24	1074	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	22	5	60	
P18	1075	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	16	5	70	
P14	1076	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	12	5	65	
P18	1077	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	17	5	75	

P16	1078	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	75	
P18	1079	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	18	5	75	
P16	1080	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	15	5	75	
P14	1081	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	75	
P16	1082	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	17	5	80	
P18	1083	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	17	5	70	
P18	1084	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	16	5	65	
P18	1085	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	16	5	75	
P14	1086	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	14	5	75	
P18	1087	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	16	5	70	
P18	1088	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	18	5	70	
P14	1089	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	60	
P16	1090	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	40	
P16	1091	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	40	
P16	1092	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	17	5	50	
P16	1093	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	15	5	50	Decay, leaning on adjacent palm
P14	1094	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	13	5	70	
P16	1095	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	65	
*U517	1096	Carolina laurelcherry	Prunus caroliniana	Fair	9,9	10	30	One stem heavily pruned and topped
P12	1097	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	60	
P16	1098	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	60	
P16	1099	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	55	
P16	1100	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	15	5	65	
P16	1101	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	18	5	45	
P18	1102	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	40	
P16	1103	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	30	
P18	1104	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair/Good	16	5	45	
*U349	1105	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	33	35	45	Numerous old pruning cuts, cables, and lighting attached to tree
P14	1106	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	
P18	1107	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	
P16	1108	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	55	

P16	1109	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	55	
P16	1110	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	55	
	1111	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	55	
	1112	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	55	
P16	1113	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	18	5	55	
*U346	1114	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	16	25	30	One dead stem
*U465	1115	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	33	30	45	Dead stubs
*U430	1116	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	20	30	40	Dead stubs, boards and equipment attached to it
*U351	1117	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	18	30	40	Dieback
P18	1118	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	21	5	60	Lighting and other equipment attached
P16	1119	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	55	
P18	1120	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	18	5	60	
P18	1121	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	60	
	1122	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	60	
P14	1123	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	60	
P14	1124	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	17	5	60	
P18	1125	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	55	
P16	1126	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	60	
P18	1127	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	55	
P16	1128	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	55	
P16	1129	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	17	5	60	
P16	1130	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	17	5	55	
P16	1131	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	55	
P18	1132	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	55	
P16	1133	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	55	
P16	1134	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	55	
P16	1135	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	55	
P16	1136	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	55	
	1137	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	10	5	30	Recommend removal/Rot on trunk likely due to being hit by sprinklers
	1138	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	55	

	1139	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	11	5	50	Bend in trunk
	1140	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	50	
	1141	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	11	5	50	
	1142	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	45	
	1143	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	50	
	1144	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	55	
	1145	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	55	
	1146	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	11	5	55	
	1147	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	55	
	1148	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	10	5	45	
	1149	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	
	1150	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	11	5	40	
	1151	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	10	5	45	
P16	1152	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	55	
P16	1153	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	11	5	50	All the fan palms in this area are slightly rotted due to being hit by the sprinklers
	1154	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	11	5	50	
	1155	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	11	5	50	
	1156	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	60	
	1157	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	60	
	1158	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	10	5	40	
	1159	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	
	1160	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	60	
	1161	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
P16	1162	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
P16	1163	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	55	
P16	1164	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	
P16	1165	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	50	
P14	1166	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	55	
P16	1167	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	60	
P14	1168	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	55	
P14	1169	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	60	
P16	1170	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	55	

P18	1171	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	60	
P16	1172	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
P18	1173	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	17	5	60	
P14	1174	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	50	
P14	1175	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	70	
P18	1176	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	17	5	50	
P16	1177	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	50	
P18	1178	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	17	5	50	
P18	1179	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	65	
P18	1180	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	55	
P14	1181	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	50	
P18	1182	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	19	5	60	
P18	1183	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
P14	1184	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	55	
P16	1185	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	50	Rot on trunk from sprinklers
P12	1186	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	35	
P18	1187	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
P18	1188	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	18	5	60	
P18	1189	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	18	5	60	Wound on lower trunk
P16	1190	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	Rot on trunk from sprinklers
P14	1191	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	12	5	50	Rot on trunk from sprinklers/may need to be removed
P14	1192	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	Rot
P16	1193	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	60	
P16	1194	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	60	
P14	1195	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	60	Wound on trunk
P16	1196	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	60	Rot on trunk from sprinklers
P12	1197	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	11	5	35	Severe rot due to sprinklers
P14	1198	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	
P16	1199	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	60	Wounds on trunk
P14	1200	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	55	
P18	1201	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	18	5	60	
P14	1202	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	45	
P12	1203	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	10	5	30	

P14	1204	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	11	5	30	Multiple wounds on lower trunk
*U235	1205	Ngaio	Myoporum laetum	Poor/Fair	5,4,6,5	10	15	Leaf curl
*U235	1206	Ngaio	Myoporum laetum	Poor	6	10	10	Leans, leaf curl
*U522	1207	Ngaio	Myoporum laetum	Poor	4,4,2,2,2,2	5	10	Leaf curl
*U522	1208	Ngaio	Myoporum laetum	Poor	5,5,4	10	10	Leaf curl
*U464	1209	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	26	20	50	Leans east. Recommend removal/cavity with decay in trunk/One stem has been removed with stub left
*U330	1210	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	23	25	45	Dead stubs and old pruning cuts some with decay
P14	1211	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	25	Wounds on lower trunk
P16	1212	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	40	Top leans
P12	1213	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	11	5	35	Top leans, wounds on lower trunk
P14	1214	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	35	Top leans toward the west
*U489	1215	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	22	20	45	Old pruning cuts with decay
P12	1216	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	11	5	30	Split in lower trunk
P16	1217	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	40	
P10	1218	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	9	5	30	
P16	1219	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	55	
P12	1220	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	12	5	45	Rot on lower trunk probably from sprinklers
P16	1221	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	55	
*U365	1222	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	4,3	10	20	
*U378	1223	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	10	10	30	
*U372	1224	White mulberry	Morus alba	Fair	6,6,4,4	5	15	
	1225	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	55	
	1226	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	17	5	60	
P18	1227	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	55	
P16	1228	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	9	5	15	
P12	1229	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	45	Two adjacent palms dead stubs
P14	1230	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	50	
*U235	1231	Ngaio	Myoporum laetum	Poor	4,4,3	5	10	Leaf curl

*U323	1232	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	10	10	30	
*U235	1233	Ngaio	Myoporum laetum	Poor	7	5	10	Leaf curl
P14	1234	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	65	Two adjacent palms are dead stumps
*U235	1235	Ngaio	Myoporum laetum	Poor	6	5	10	Leaf curl
P12	1236	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	60	Dieback
P14	1237	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	60	
P12	1238	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	45	
P14	1239	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	Cavity near base of trunk
P16	1240	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
P14	1241	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	12	5	40	Rot on lower trunk from sprinklers
P14	1242	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	Sprinkler damage
P16	1243	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	55	
P14	1244	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	50	
P16	1245	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	50	
P14	1246	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	60	
P12	1247	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	11	5	30	
P14	1248	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	60	
P16	1249	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	12	5	60	Rot on lower trunk from sprinklers
P14	1250	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	14	5	60	Rot on trunk from sprinklers
P14	1251	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	14	5	60	Sprinkler damage on trunk
*U327	1252	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	13	20	20	Top severely bent over
*U429	1253	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	17	30	40	Needs pruning and deadwood removal
*U301	1254	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	28	25	50	
*U425	1255	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	26	35	40	
*U364	1256	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	15,6	20	30	Severe crown dieback/suggest removal
*U512	1257	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	26	30	50	
*U301	1258	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	30	35	50	
*U244	1259	Australian blackwood	Acacia melanoxylon	Fair	6,4,4	10	30	
*U365	1260	Australian blackwood	Acacia melanoxylon	Fair/Good	6,6,4	10	30	

P16	1261	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	60	Rot at base from sprinklers
P16	1262	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	55	
P14	1263	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	60	Dieback
P18	1264	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
P16	1265	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
P16	1266	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	55	
P16	1267	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	17	5	60	Rot from sprinklers
P16	1268	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	17	5	60	Rot
P16	1269	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	17	5	60	
P16	1270	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	60	
P14	1271	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
P18	1272	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	18	5	70	
P14	1273	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	55	
P18	1274	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	18	5	65	
P18	1275	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	18	5	65	
P14	1276	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	50	
P18	1277	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
P10	1278	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair	9	10	20	
P16	1279	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	60	
P16	1280	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	50	
P16	1281	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	50	Rot from the sprinklers
P16	1282	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	50	
P16	1283	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	17	5	60	
P16	1284	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	45	Wounds on lower trunk
P16	1285	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor	13	5	40	Trunk split/suggest removal
P18	1286	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	19	5	65	
P18	1287	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	18	5	70	Trunk damage
P18	1288	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	60	Trunk damage
P18	1289	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	50	
*U531	1290	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	28	25	55	Minor crown dieback, mechanical damage on lower trunk and root crown
*U484	1291	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	26	30	60	
*U505	1292	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	8,6,5	15	20	

*U273	1293	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	Fair	8	10	15	Suppressed, Leans westward
*U506	1294	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	8,6	10	20	
*U447	1295	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	32	25	50	Deadwood and dead stubs from prior pruning
*U247	1296	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	11	15	25	
*U273	1297	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	9	15	30	
*U244	1298	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	5	10	30	
*U339	1299	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	Fair	11	15	20	
*U350	1300	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	8,6	15	20	
*U518	1301	Tuckeroo	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Fair/Good	6	15	20	
*U368	1302	Tuckeroo	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Fair/Good	6	10	20	
*U273	1303	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	5,4,3,3	10	20	
*U458	1304	Tuckeroo	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Fair/Good	5,3	10	20	
	1305	Tuckeroo	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Fair/Good	5	10	20	
*U373	1306	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	5,4	5	15	
*U521	1307	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	6,5,4,4,3,3	10	20	
*U373	1308	Tuckeroo	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Fair	4,3	10	20	
*U404	1309	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	Fair	7	15	15	Shaded, leans towards southwest
*U304	1310	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	Fair	6	10	20	
	1311	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	6	10	10	
*U343	1312	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Poor	10	10	20	Severe dieback, nearly dead
*U372	1313	Peruvian pepper tree	Schinus molle	Fair	17	30	30	Leans southward, dead tree leaning against it
	1314	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Poor	6,8,6,5,5	15	20	Severe dieback, nearly dead
*U532	1315	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	13,13,8,3	20	35	
*U398	1316	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	6	15	20	Severe dieback
	1317	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	12,4,4,4,4	20	25	
*U275	1318	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	15	55	
	1319	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	15	60	
	1320	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	15	70	
	1321	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	60	
*U229	1322	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	10	30	Top broken off or removed
	1323	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	22	15	60	
	1324	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	20	60	

	1325	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	15	60	
*U269	1326	Callery pear	Pyrus calleryana	Poor/Fair	6	5	10	Heavily pruned
*U236	1327	Callery pear	Pyrus calleryana	Poor	6	5	10	Heavily pruned
	1328	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	15	45	
*U223	1329	Callery pear	Pyrus calleryana	Poor	6	5	10	Heavily pruned/epicormics, very sparse foliage
*U364	1330	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	20	55	
*U269	1331	Callery pear	Pyrus calleryana	Poor	6	5	10	Heavily pruned, very sparse foliage
	1332	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	23	15	60	
*U269	1333	Callery pear	Pyrus calleryana	Poor	6	5	10	Heavily pruned, sparse foliage
	1334	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	20	60	
*U224	1335	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	11	5	50	Spindly
	1336	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	50	
*U229	1337	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	60	
	1338	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	70	
	1339	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	65	
*U254	1340	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	15	65	
	1341	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	50	
*U222	1342	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	10	10	30	Suppressed
*U326	1343	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	21	20	70	
	1344	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	20	65	
*U243	1345	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	20	70	
*U235	1346	Red box	Eucalyptus polyanthemos	Fair	7	10	20	Staked
*U280	1347	Red box	Eucalyptus polyanthemos	Fair	8	10	20	
P6	1348	Wild date palm	Phoenix reclinata	Fair	6	5	10	Leans
P6	1349	Wild date palm	Phoenix reclinata	Fair	6,6	5	10	Leans
*U236	1350	Callery pear	Pyrus calleryana	Fair	7	15	20	
	1351	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	26	20	75	
	1352	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	18,21	30	50	Dead branches
	1353	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	32	25	55	Dead stubs, and other dead branches
	1354	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	31	25	60	Stems removed, multiple old pruning cuts

	1355	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	33	35	60	Multiple pruning cuts, dead stubs
*U292	1356	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	18	20	35	Heavily pruned, very sparse foliage, I would not recommend retaining this tree on site
	1357	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	19	10	60	
	1358	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	20	60	
*U378	1359	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	65	
	1360	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	10	5	50	Spindly, epicormics
	1361	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	15	60	
*U295	1362	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	16	15	60	
*U247	1363	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	40	
*U247	1364	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	60	
	1365	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	20	70	
*U274	1366	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	20	65	
*U235	1367	Callery pear	Pyrus calleryana	Poor	7	5	10	Heavily pruned, very sparse foliage
	1368	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	15	40	
	1369	Pyrus calleryana	Callery pear	Poor	6	5	10	Heavily pruned, sparse foliage
*U235	1370	Callery pear	Pyrus calleryana	Poor	6	5	10	Heavily pruned, very sparse foliage
*U263	1371	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	18	20	30	
	1372	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	8	20	15	Shaded, growing horizontal
	1373	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	25	35	40	Leans heavily to the northeast
	1374	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	20	20	40	Prior failure of large scaffold, suggest removal of tree
	1375	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	26	35	25	Lopsided
	1376	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	50	
	1377	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	45	
	1378	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	6	5	25	Suppressed, Spindly
*U256	1379	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	15	80	
	1380	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	50	
	1381	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	9	10	35	
	1382	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	15	60	
*U255	1383	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	60	

*U255	1384	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	9	15	20	
	1385	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	60	
*U226	1386	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	20	50	
	1387	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	12	15	20	
	1388	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	65	
*U231	1389	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	9	5	45	Spindly, epicormics
	1390	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	60	
*U255	1391	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	65	
	1392	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	15	20	70	
	1393	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	60	
	1394	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	6	5	30	Spindly
	1395	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	14,20	25	30	Needs pruning to remove deadwood
	1396	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	7	5	25	Suppressed
	1397	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	9	15	40	Foliage pretty much only on west side of tree
*U228	1398	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	6	15	15	Shaded, leans heavily to Northeast, would not suggest retaining on site
	1399	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	10	10	30	Shaded
*U266	1400	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	31	25	50	Old pruning cuts with wounds
*U268	1401	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	27	25	50	Dead branches
*U243	1402	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	18	20	50	Dead branches, stubs
*U253	1403	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	30	20	40	Many old pruning cuts with deadwood
	1404	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	6	10	20	Crowded, sparse foliage, suggest removal
*U234	1405	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	25	60	
	1406	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	6	5	15	Crowded, suggest removal
	1407	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair/Good	23	25	45	
	1408	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	7	15	20	Top curved to the east
*U265	1409	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	23	20	40	Suggest removal/Trunk damage on west side, potential vehicular collision

	1410	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	6	10	30	Leans
	1411	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	20	20	45	Pruned for road clearance
	1412	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	16	20	70	
	1413	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	7	5	30	Shaded
*U233	1414	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	55	
	1415	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	50	
*U231	1416	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	8	5	30	Crowded, epicormics
	1417	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	11	5	30	Topped
*U230	1418	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	10	5	30	Topped
	1419	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	10	35	Topped or top broken off
	1420	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	40	
*U256	1421	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	13	15	60	
*U230	1422	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	9	5	40	
	1423	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	5	35	Spindly
*U231	1424	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	9	5	30	
	1425	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	16	20	65	Spindly, top leans, epicormics
	1426	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	20	65	
	1427	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	Poor/Fair	13	35	50	Guyed to two other trees, dieback
*U234	1428	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	65	
	1429	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	Fair	18	30	60	Dieback
*U245	1430	Toyon	Heteromeles arbutifolia	Good	9,5,7,8,5,6	20	20	
	1431	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	15	40	
	1432	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	Fair/Good	21	25	75	
	1433	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	8	5	30	Crowded
	1434	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	20	60	
	1435	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	12	10	65	Spindly, epicormics
*U229	1436	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	20	65	
*U229	1437	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	60	
*U229	1438	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	20	65	
	1439	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	60	
*U226	1440	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	65	
	1441	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	15	65	
	1442	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	50	

*U274	1443	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	60	
*U275	1444	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	23	20	70	
	1445	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	14	20	50	Topped or top broken off in the past
*U226	1446	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	14	15	25	Topped
*U226	1447	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	12	10	30	Topped
	1448	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	18	10	30	Severe crown dieback
	1449	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	20	20	35	Severe dieback
	1450	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	10	5	20	Topped
	1451	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	7	5	20	Topped
	1452	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	4,4,5,6,7,5	15	20	
	1453	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	8	15	20	Topped
	1454	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	17	10	30	Severe crown dieback
	1455	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	13	15	25	Topped
*U251	1456	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	6,6	10	20	
	1457	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	4,3	5	10	Topped
*U276	1458	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor/Fair	18,14	20	40	Moderate to severe die back
	1459	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	12	15	25	Topped
	1460	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	6,5	5	10	Nearly dead, topped
*U277	1461	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	40	
*U241	1462	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	17	10	15	Topped
	1463	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	40	Topped in the past
	1464	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	20	65	Dead branches
	1465	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	40	
	1466	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	20	60	Trunk twisted
	1467	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	14	15	30	Trunk twisted at the top
*U226	1468	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	60	
	1469	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	10	15	35	Truck severely twisted at the top
	1470	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	11	20	20	Top leans heavily to the north
*U279	1471	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	23	40	50	Leans toward the north east, large pruning cuts
*U263	1472	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	7	10	20	Topped for power line clearance
*U281	1473	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	44	35	50	Many old, pruning cuts,, dead branches and dead stubs

*U236	1474	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	6	5	15	Topped
*U236	1475	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	6	5	10	Topped
*U281	1476	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	39	30	50	Multiple large old pruning cuts
*U281	1477	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	28,13	40	40	Leans heavily to the south, do not recommend retaining this tree on site
*U280	1478	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	6	5	10	Topped
*U249	1479	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	15	20	50	Substantial epicormics
*U249	1480	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	12	15	25	Topped
*U249	1481	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	15	20	Topped
*U249	1482	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	15	20	Topped
*U256	1483	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	16	15	35	Topped
*U255	1484	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	15	15	50	
*U255	1485	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	50	
*U241	1486	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	25	35	Topped
*U224	1487	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	11	20	25	Topped
*U255	1488	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	16	10	20	Topped
*U241	1489	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	15	15	40	Topped
*U234	1490	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	10	10	40	Topped
*U255	1491	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	16	20	40	Topped
*U260	1492	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	13	15	20	Topped
*U243	1493	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	22	30	70	
*U233	1494	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	13	10	25	Topped
*U233	1495	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	13	10	20	Topped
*U287	1496	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	23	25	65	
*U233	1497	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	11	15	25	Topped
*U233	1498	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	10	25	Topped
*U229	1499	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	18	20	30	Topped
*U229	1500	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	19	20	30	Topped
*U229	1501	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	12,5,7	10	30	Severe die back
*U229	1502	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	17	25	30	Topped
*U231	1503	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	6,3	5	20	Topped
*U227	1504	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	3,3	10	20	Topped
*U229	1505	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	10	30	Topped

*U229	1506	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	17	20	30	Topped
*U229	1507	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	20	30	30	Topped
*U235	1508	Coast live oak	Quercus agrifolia	Fair/Good	5,2	10	15	
*U241	1509	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	20	25	40	Severe epicormics
*U236	1510	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	4,3,3	10	20	
*U241	1511	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	18	20	30	Topped
*U236	1512	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor/Fair	6	10	15	Shaded
*U241	1513	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	20	30	Topped
	1514	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	5	5	15	Topped
*U241	1515	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	16	10	30	Topped
P10	1516	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair	7	10	20	
*U259	1517	Paper mulberry	Broussonetia papyrifera	Fair/Good	6,3,3	15	20	
*U288	1518	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor/Fair	40	30	55	Moderate to severe die back
*U239	1519	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	8	20	30	Severe die back
*U256	1520	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	17	10	30	Topped
*U256	1521	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	18	15	30	Topped
*U233	1522	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	14	10	30	Topped
*U234	1523	Pittosporum	Pittosporum sp.	Fair	5,3,2	15	20	
*U224	1524	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	11	20	30	Topped
*U224	1525	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Poor/Fair	7,3,3,3,3	10	20	Shaded, dieback
*U233	1526	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	13	20	30	Topped
*U245	1527	Laurel sumac	Malosma laurina	Fair	8,5	10	20	
*U233	1528	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	15	15	30	Topped
*U255	1529	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	18	30	30	Topped
*U289	1530	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	21	30	40	Moderate die back
*U279	1531	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	31	30	50	Moderate die back
*U233	1532	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	15	15	30	Topped
*U227	1533	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	6	5	15	Severe dieback
*U227	1534	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	6	10	20	Severe dieback
*U227	1535	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	5,5	10	20	Severe dieback
*U254	1536	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	19	15	40	Topped
*U224	1537	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	11	10	30	Topped
*U229	1538	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	18	25	30	Topped
*U243	1539	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	24	20	50	Moderate Dieback

*U284	1540	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	35	30	60	Dieback
*U278	1541	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	20	20	40	Dieback
*U229	1542	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	18	20	35	Topped
*U229	1543	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	11	15	30	Topped
*U241	1544	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	20	20	35	Topped
*U225	1545	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	12	15	30	Topped
*U225	1546	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	15	30	Topped
*U241	1547	Laurel sumac	Malosma laurina	Fair	6,4,3,8	15	20	Pruned for power lines
*U241	1548	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	17	15	30	Topped
*U226	1549	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	13	15	30	Topped
*U229	1550	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	17	15	30	Topped
*U236	1551	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	7	5	20	Topped
*U233	1552	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	14	20	30	Topped
*U233	1553	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	15	30	Topped
*U253	1554	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	28	20	45	Recommend removal, Heavily pruned, decay where stem was previously removed
*U226	1555	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	10	30	Topped
*U226	1556	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	20	30	Topped
*U233	1557	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	15	30	Topped
*U226	1558	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	17	20	30	Topped
*U226	1559	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	16	20	30	Topped
*U226	1560	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	12	10	30	Topped
*U226	1561	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	15	20	30	Topped
*U234	1562	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	6,4,3	5	15	Severe die back
*U231	1563	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	9	10	30	Topped
*U234	1564	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	8	10	20	Topped
*U229	1565	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	16	15	30	Topped
*U229	1566	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	16	15	30	Topped
*U241	1567	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	20	15	30	Topped
*U226	1568	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	17	15	30	Topped
*U226	1569	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	14	15	30	Topped
*U265	1570	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	25	30	50	Moderate die back
*U251	1571	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	Poor	18	10	25	Topped

*U233	1572	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	11	10	30	Topped
*U229	1573	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	17	20	30	Topped
*U229	1574	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	15	20	30	Topped
*U229	1575	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	Poor	17	15	30	Topped
*U250	1576	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor/Fair	20	15	40	Moderate to severe die back
*U290	1577	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	17	20	30	Moderate die back
*U243	1578	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor/Fair	21	20	30	Moderate to severe die back
*U226	1579	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	13	10	30	Topped
*U226	1580	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	15	30	Topped
*U229	1581	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	16	15	30	Topped
*U229	1582	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	13	10	30	Topped
*U229	1583	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	15	15	30	Topped
*U250	1584	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	18	20	30	Topped
*U228	1585	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	8	10	30	Topped
*U249	1586	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	14	15	30	Topped
*U248	1587	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	7,6,6,4,6,6, 6,5,6,9,6,6, 5,5,5,4,4	20	30	
*U226	1588	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	13	20	30	Topped
*U223	1589	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	4,3	5	15	Topped
*U247	1590	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	12	10	30	Topped
*U245	1591	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	10,9,6	15	30	
*U226	1592	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	13	15	30	Topped
*U231	1593	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	7	5	15	Severe die back, nearly dead
*U226	1594	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	11	15	30	Topped
*U229	1595	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	17	15	30	Topped
*U229	1596	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	15	15	30	Topped
*U229	1597	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	13	15	30	Topped
*U244	1598	Tuckeroo	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Fair	6	10	20	
*U229	1599	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	20	25	35	Topped
*U245	1600	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	5,5,4,3,5,3	10	20	Suppressed
*U245	1601	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	4,5,4,4,2,2	10	20	Suppressed
*U243	1602	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	18	20	30	Topped
*U243	1603	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	18	30	35	Topped

*U225	1604	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	13	30	30	Topped
*U242	1605	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	4,5	5	10	Topped
*U229	1606	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	17	10	35	Topped
*U226	1607	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	14	20	35	Topped
*U239	1608	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor/Fair	4,3	5	20	
*U241	1609	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	17	20	30	Topped
*U239	1610	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Poor/Fair	5,5,3,4,2,4	10	20	Shaded
*U233	1611	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	4,3	5	15	Shaded
*U229	1612	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	15	30	Topped
*U224	1613	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	11	15	35	Topped
*U240	1614	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Poor	14	20	25	Suppressed, top is growing toward the ground
*U229	1615	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	17	15	35	Topped
*U243	1616	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	21	30	35	Topped
*U241	1617	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	18	20	30	Topped
*U229	1618	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	15	35	Topped
*U229	1619	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	15	35	Topped
*U226	1620	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	13	20	35	Topped
*U241	1621	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	17	20	35	Topped
*U233	1622	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	15	20	35	Topped
*U227	1623	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	12	15	30	Shaded, dieback
*U241	1624	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	17	20	30	Topped
*U229	1625	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	16	25	30	Topped
*U229	1626	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	16	20	30	Topped
*U226	1627	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	13	15	30	Topped
*U236	1628	Tuckeroo	Cupaniopsis anacardioides	Fair	7	10	20	Suppressed
*U226	1629	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	13	20	30	Topped
*U224	1630	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	12	10	30	Topped
*U229	1631	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	18	20	30	
*U234	1632	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	13	10	30	Topped
*U233	1633	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	15	15	30	Topped
*U226	1634	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	15	10	30	Topped
*U230	1635	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	10	15	30	Topped
*U226	1636	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	20	30	Topped

*U231	1637	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	10	10	30	Topped
*U226	1638	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	14	15	30	Topped
*U226	1639	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	15	20	30	Topped
*U229	1640	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	17	15	30	Topped
*U228	1641	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	9	5	25	Topped
*U226	1642	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	13	15	30	
*U225	1643	Brazilian peppertree	Schinus terebinthifolia	Fair	9,8	15	25	
*U225	1644	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	9	10	30	Topped
*U224	1645	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	13	10	30	Topped
*U224	1646	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	12	15	30	Topped
*U233	1647	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	15	65	
*U233	1648	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	55	
*U225	1649	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	11	20	20	Suggest removal, Leans toward the west, one trunk removed
*U265	1650	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	16,16	20	30	Dieback
*U302	1651	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	16	20	30	Dieback
*U250	1652	Western sycamore	Platanus racemosa	Poor	15	20	35	Dieback, Multiple old pruning wounds with decay
*U275	1653	Western sycamore	Platanus racemosa	Poor	22	20	40	Suggest removal, decay,dieback
*U224	1654	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	9	10	20	Trunk decay, dieback
*U235	1655	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	4,3	10	10	
*U299	1656	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	6	10	15	
*U234	1657	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	45	
*U226	1658	Western sycamore	Platanus racemosa	Poor	18	15	40	Trunk decay, dieback
*U234	1659	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	9	10	15	Trunk decay, dieback
*U229	1660	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	15	50	
*U224	1661	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	12	15	50	
*U275	1662	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor/Fair	27	25	50	Moderate to severe dieback
*U229	1663	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	25	50	
*U249	1664	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	14	15	60	
*U252	1665	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	38	30	50	Some dead branches, decay
*U283	1666	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	28	20	40	Failure hazard, Do not recommend retention on site, Prior limb failure, decay on trunk

*U300	1667	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	89	30	55	Moderate dieback and decay
*U265	1668	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor/Fair	26	30	40	Moderate to severe dieback
*U279	1669	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor/Fair	28	25	55	Moderate to severe dieback
*U279	1670	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor/Fair	35	40	45	Die back and decay on several large limbs
*U301	1671	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	28	30	50	Moderate die back
*U266	1672	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor/Fair	26	20	50	Moderate to severe dieback
*U253	1673	Blue gum	Eucalyptus globulus	Poor	36	25	70	appears to have fire damage
*U265	1674	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor/Fair	25	25	50	Severe die back
*U265	1675	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	28	20	45	Moderate dieback
*U294	1676	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	32	35	60	Moderate dieback
P16	1677	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	Decay on trunk from sprinkler damage
P14	1678	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	30	
P16	1679	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	11	5	40	
P16	1680	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor	15	5	45	Rot at base likely due to irrigation, suggest removal
P16	1681	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
P16	1682	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	14	5	50	Decay at base due to irrigation
P18	1683	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	50	
P14	1684	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	40	
P14	1685	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	11	5	55	
P14	1686	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	55	
P14	1687	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	50	
P14	1688	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	13	5	30	Damage on trunk from sprinklers
P14	1689	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	13	5	55	
P14	1690	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor	14	5	50	Trunk split, water damage, would not suggest retention on site
*U226	1691	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor/Fair	15	15	25	Moderate dieback
*U279	1692	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor/Fair	31	20	50	Moderate to severe dieback
P6	1693	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	6	5	15	
*U265	1694	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	31	30	40	Moderate dieback
*U294	1695	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	28	25	40	Severe die back
*U275	1696	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	27	25	30	Severe die back

*U252	1697	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	32	30	45	Severe die back
*U293	1698	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Poor/Fair	7,6	10	20	Dieback, epicormic sprouts
*U264	1699	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	24	20	40	Severe die back
*U280	1700	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Poor	8	10	15	Severe die back, epicormics
P12	1701	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	45	
P14	1702	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	10	45	
P12	1703	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	
*U303	1704	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor	29,24	25	50	Prior limb failure, hazard, recommend removal
*U282	1705	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	37	30	45	Trunk decay, severe die back, recommend removal
*U265	1706	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	25	20	60	
*U241	1707	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	22	20	50	
*U241	1708	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	15	50	
*U241	1709	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	17	20	50	Moderate die back
*U226	1710	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	14	30	30	Leans southward, do not suggest retention on site
*U226	1711	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	55	
*U243	1712	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14,13	15	50	
*U255	1713	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	55	
*U255	1714	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	50	
*U255	1715	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	55	
*U229	1716	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	20	50	
*U229	1717	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	20	50	
*U291	1718	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	23	30	50	Suggest removal, Leans southward, mechanical damage at base of trunk
*U252	1719	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	36	25	50	Very large pruning cuts near base and multiple other pruning cuts, many dead limbs
*U241	1720	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	15	50	
*U224	1721	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	15	40	Mechanical damage at base
*U255	1722	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	60	
*U233	1723	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	13	15	55	Heavy epicormics

*U255	1724	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	50	
*U243	1725	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	21	35	40	Leans southward, dead branches, and die back
*U297	1726	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	24	15	60	
*U298	1727	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	15	60	
*U256	1728	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	60	
*U256	1729	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	16	15	50	Heavy epicormics
*U243	1730	Gum	Eucalyptus sp.	Fair	22	15	50	Some mechanical damage on truck
*U278	1731	Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Fair	19	20	60	
*U275	1732	Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Fair	23	20	60	
*U283	1733	Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Fair	22	35	65	Some dieback, cavity with possible decay at base
*U275	1734	Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Fair	21	20	75	
*U245	1735	Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Fair	22	30	65	dead branches, die back
P12	1736	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair	12	15	20	
*U284	1737	Flooded gum	Eucalyptus rudis	Poor	35	35	50	Severe die back, decay
*U285	1738	Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Poor/Fair	19	25	65	dieback, sparse foliage
*U229	1739	Gum	Eucalyptus sp.	Poor	19	20	45	Severe die back
*U226	1740	Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Poor/Fair	16	20	55	Moderate to severe dieback
P12	1741	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair	13	10	15	
*U279	1742	Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Poor/Fair	28	35	80	moderate to severe die back
*U265	1743	Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Poor	23	35	60	recommend removal, Leans southward, severe die back
*U276	1744	Gum	Eucalyptus sp.	Poor	30	30	65	Severe crown dieback
*U243	1745	Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Poor	18	30	70	severe dieback
*U245	1746	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	31	25	40	Poorly pruned
*U245	1747	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	27	20	40	
*U266	1748	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	22	20	45	Deadwood
*U250	1749	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	16	20	20	
*U241	1750	Jacaranda	Jacaranda mimosifolia	Fair	12,8,7	15	25	Growing into fence
*U234	1751	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	15	40	
*U249	1752	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	50	
*U275	1753	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	27	20	60	

*U243	1754	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	15	60	
*U243	1755	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	22	20	65	
*U243	1756	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	22	20	65	
*U233	1757	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	50	
*U233	1758	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	60	
*U233	1759	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	60	Bark peeling
*U256	1760	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	60	
*U256	1761	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	65	
*U243	1762	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	24	15	65	
*U243	1763	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	15	70	
*U233	1764	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	65	
*U239	1765	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	6	5	30	
*U252	1766	Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Fair	36	25	55	Moderate die back
*U256	1767	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	10	65	
*U236	1768	Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Poor	8	5	40	Spindly, sparse foliage
*U263	1769	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	50	Spindly
*U241	1770	Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Fair	18	20	65	Dieback
*U234	1771	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	50	
*U233	1772	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	60	
*U229	1773	Red gum	Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Poor	17	30	50	Severe dieback
*U229	1774	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	50	
*U229	1775	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	15	60	
*U226	1776	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	10	45	
*U226	1777	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	45	
*U229	1778	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	15	60	
*U229	1779	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	10	40	
*U229	1780	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	15	15	50	
*U255	1781	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	60	
*U255	1782	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	40	
P16	1783	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	
P16	1784	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	55	
P16	1785	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	35	
P16	1786	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	55	
P14	1787	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	60	

P14	1788	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	15	5	60	Splits at base, recommend removal
P14	1789	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	11	5	60	Sprinkler damage
P14	1790	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
P14	1791	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	50	
P14	1792	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	15	5	60	
P14	1793	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	50	
*U255	1794	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	20	60	
*U241	1795	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	21	20	60	
*U249	1796	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	60	
*U249	1797	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	60	
P14	1798	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	55	Split at base
P14	1799	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	13	5	35	Water damage from sprinklers
P12	1800	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	11	5	40	Decay at base
P12	1801	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	13	5	50	Damage from the sprinklers
P12	1802	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	50	Damage from sprinklers
P12	1803	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	45	Damage from the sprinklers
P12	1804	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	60	Damage from sprinklers
P14	1805	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	50	Water damage
P14	1806	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	50	Water damage
P12	1807	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	15	5	50	Decay at base suggest removal
P12	1808	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Poor/Fair	13	5	50	Decay at base from water damage, suggest removal
*U234	1809	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	10	10	55	
P12	1810	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	13	5	55	
*U239	1811	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	10	45	Spindly
*U229	1812	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	10	60	
*U229	1813	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	15	20	50	
*U228	1814	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	6	5	30	
*U224	1815	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	45	
*U224	1816	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	65	
*U294	1817	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Fair	28	25	60	Minor die back
*U255	1818	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	60	
*U229	1819	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	60	

*U229	1820	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	15	65	
*U281	1821	Shamel ash	Fraxinus uhdei	Poor	30	25	50	Moderate to severe dieback, decay on limbs, do not recommend retention on site
*U256	1822	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	60	
*U226	1823	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	40	
*U254	1824	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	20	55	
*U229	1825	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	10	50	
*U229	1826	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	20	55	
P16	1827	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	50	
P16	1828	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	16	5	40	
P16	1829	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	50	
*U241	1830	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	21	15	55	Heavy epicormics
P16	1831	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	14	5	50	
P16	1832	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	19	5	55	
P12	1833	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	10	5	25	
P14	1834	Mexican fan palm	Washingtonia robusta	Fair	12	5	35	
*U255	1835	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	65	
*U233	1836	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	12	10	50	Spindly, crown dieback
*U233	1837	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	55	
*U233	1838	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	65	
*U233	1839	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	15	45	
*U241	1840	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	20	60	
*U241	1841	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	20	60	
*U233	1842	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	20	60	
*U233	1843	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	15	15	60	Sparse foliage, epicormics
*U233	1844	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	50	
*U233	1845	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	60	
*U245	1846	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	27	25	50	Deadwood
*U234	1847	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	11	10	55	Spindly, sparse foliage
*U243	1848	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	18	20	40	Heavily pruned, deadwood and die back
*U283	1849	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	31	25	55	Significant dieback and deadwood

*U239	1850	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	7	5	25	Spindly, dieback
*U281	1851	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	28	25	50	Moderate to severe die back
*U239	1852	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	6	5	25	Spindly, sparse foliage
*U234	1853	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	12	15	15	Severe die back, epicormics
*U234	1854	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	11	10	50	Severe crown dieback
*U295	1855	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	20	70	
*U234	1856	Modesto ash	Fraxinus velutina	Poor	9	10	20	Severe dieback, nearly dead
*U224	1857	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	12	5	20	Topped
*U251	1858	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	10	40	
*U256	1859	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	16	10	40	Topped
*U256	1860	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	15	40	Topped
*U256	1861	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	50	
*U228	1862	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	8	15	25	Top curved, spindly
*U233	1863	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	60	
*U233	1864	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	55	
*U234	1865	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	10	30	Spindly
*U233	1866	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	65	
*U243	1867	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	18	30	50	
*U234	1868	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	9	10	30	Heavily pruned/epicormics
*U255	1869	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	65	
*U255	1870	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	60	
*U255	1871	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	60	
*U255	1872	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	50	
*U255	1873	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	50	
*U255	1874	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	15	15	50	
*U233	1875	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	55	
*U255	1876	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	60	
*U234	1877	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	15	50	
*U239	1878	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	8	15	40	Mechanical damage on trunk, spindly
*U285	1879	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	21	20	55	
*U285	1880	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	20	65	
*U285	1881	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	21	20	60	
*U224	1882	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	50	

*U243	1883	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	20	60	
*U241	1884	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	18	20	50	
*U241	1885	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	19	20	60	
*U229	1886	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	15	55	
*U275	1887	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	24	15	55	Minor Mechanical damage at base
*U234	1888	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	15	60	
*U249	1889	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	16	20	70	
*U249	1890	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	55	Minor die back
*U239	1891	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	6	5	30	Spindly, epicormics
*U247	1892	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	15	50	
*U256	1893	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	20	50	
*U243	1894	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	15	60	
*U243	1895	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	18	20	60	
	1896	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	55	
*U245	1897	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	24	25	35	Many pruning cuts
*U229	1898	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	17	20	35	Old pruning cuts, some with decay, dead stubs
P10	1899	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair	10	10	20	
P10	1900	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Poor	9	10	20	Suppressed, trunk decay, sparse foliage
P10	1901	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Fair	9	10	30	Some dead fronds
*U285	1902	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	25	25	40	Poorly pruned with dead stubs, some decay
	1903	Queen palm	Syagrus romanzoffiana	Poor/Fair	11	10	30	Suppressed, mechanical damage at base
*U286	1904	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	38	30	40	Old pruning wounds with decay
*U240	1905	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Poor/Fair	24	20	45	Old pruning wounds with potential decay, dieback, prior branch failure
	1906	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	20	20	45	
*U234	1907	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	50	
*U234	1908	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	45	
*U234	1909	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	50	

*U234	1910	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	20	45	
*U245	1911	Italian stone pine	Pinus pinea	Fair	17	25	40	Many old pruning cuts, deadwood
*U234	1912	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	11	5	50	Severe crown dieback
*U296	1913	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	8	10	45	
*U296	1914	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	55	
*U242	1915	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	11	20	40	Top leans southward, epicormics, sparse foliage
*U237	1916	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	9	5	20	Top broken off
*U229	1917	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	13	20	50	Severe crown dieback
*U229	1918	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	60	
*U260	1919	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	60	
*U260	1920	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	12	15	60	
*U260	1921	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor	11	15	40	Severe epicormics
*U234	1922	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	10	50	
*U251	1923	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	16	15	70	
*U229	1924	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	17	15	65	
*U226	1925	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	50	
*U239	1926	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	8	5	40	Spindly, epicormics
	1927	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	13	15	60	
*U260	1928	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Poor/Fair	13	10	55	Spindly, epicormics
*U241	1929	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	17	15	50	
*U256	1930	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	15	15	50	
*U225	1931	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	11	20	50	
*U233	1932	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	14	15	60	
*U254	1933	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	20	15	65	
*U292	1934	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair	16	15	60	
*U292	1935	Canary island pine	Pinus canariensis	Fair/Good	19	20	60	

Photo 1. View of a portion of the golf course near the parking lot with the existing club house and event center in the background.

Photo 2. View of a row of Canary Island pines (*Pinus canariensis*) that have been topped and heavily pruned. The trees are located along the edge of the fairway west of the clubhouse/event center and are adjacent to a residential development.

Photo 3. View of a portion of a fairway adjacent to the driving range in the central portion of the Study Area.

Photo 4. View of the fairway along the northern edge of the Study Area. A line of Canary Island pines (*Pinus canariensis*) (white arrow) is visible on a berm along the property line.

Photo 5. View of a portion of the golf course in the northwest corner of the Study Area.

Photo 6. View of a fairway in the northern portion of the Study Area.

Appendix G – Vegetation Mapping and Habitat Assessment for Western Burrowing Owl, Monarch, and Crotch's Bumble Bee

BUSBY
Biological Services

June 5, 2024

Ms. Kathlene Meadows
Natural Resources Lead
NV5, Inc.
1 West Deer Valley Road, Ste 305
Phoenix, Arizona 85027

Re: Vegetation Mapping and Habitat Assessment for Western Burrowing Owl, Monarch, and Crotch's Bumble Bee for the Azusa Greens Country Club Golf Course Redesign Project, City of Azusa, Los Angeles County, California

Ms. Meadows:

Busby Biological Services, Inc. (BBS) performed background research and conducted a field survey to map the vegetation communities/land cover types and assess habitats for three wildlife species - western burrowing owl (*Athena cunicularia hypugaea*), monarch (*Danaus plexippus*), and Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) for the Azusa Greens Country Club (AGCC) Golf Course Redesign Project (project) located in the City of Azusa, Los Angeles County, California (Attachment 1: Figures 1 through 3). This letter provides project information; background and life history of the target species; vegetation mapping and habitat assessment methods and results; and a summary and recommendations.

1.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project site is located within Township 1 North, Range 10 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Azusa 7.5-minute quadrangle map in the City of Azusa, Los Angeles County, California (USGS 2021; Attachment 1: Figures 1 and 2). The project site occurs within a portion of the AGCC, which consists of six parcels - Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 8617-001-005, 8617-001-013, 8617-011-001, 8617-013-001, 8684-013-030, and 8684-043-002. It is situated to the north and south of Sierra Madre Avenue, between North Todd Avenue and Sunset Drive, just southeast of the San Gabriel River, south of detention basins associated with the Vulcan aggregate mining operation, and approximately 0.9 mile north of Interstate 210. Elevations within the project site range from 640 feet above mean sea level in the southern portion of the project site to 670 feet above mean sea level in the northern portion of the project site.

Overton Moore Properties is in the process of purchasing AGCC for future development, with the intent to construct an industrial site and a 55+ age restricted residential community, while also retaining a 9-hole golf course and driving range within a portion of the existing golf course. AGCC is currently actively operating and allowing golfing on Holes 10 through 18 in the eastern portion of the property. In addition, neighborhood residents utilize this portion of the golf course for walking and jogging. Holes 1 through 9, and 18 in the western portion of the property are currently not allowing golfing and appear to receive little to no irrigation; however, AGCC maintenance crews were observed mowing a portion of this area during the field survey.

2.0 SPECIES BACKGROUND AND LIFE HISTORY

This section provides background and life history information for western burrowing owl, monarch, and Crotch's bumble bee.

2.1 Western Burrowing Owl Species Information

The western burrowing owl is a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Species of Special Concern, which is a designation given to wildlife species that are not listed as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), but they are still exhibiting a declining population that may result in a future listing or have historically low numbers as a result of ongoing threats to their existence.

This subspecies of burrowing owl includes the populations that occur in southern Alberta, Canada, and within the western U.S. (Haug et al. 1993). In California, the western burrowing owl is found throughout the state, except for the northern coast and eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains (Shuford and Gardali 2008). Nearly 70 percent of the California population occurs in the Imperial Valley, while it is rapidly declining in the remainder of the state (Unitt 2004). Breeding western burrowing owls in Los Angeles County likely have been extirpated west of the San Gabriel Mountains, as the last known breeding records west of the San Gabriel Mountains occur from 1995 in Dominguez Hills near the California State University campus (Kidd et al. 2007).

The western burrowing owl is a ground-dwelling raptor that requires open, relatively flat terrain with burrows for nesting, roosting, and cover (CDFW 2012). It prefers habitat with short, sparse vegetation and few shrubs, level to gentle topography, and well-drained soils in areas such as grasslands, agricultural areas (including pastures and untilled margins of cropland), earthen levees and berms, deserts, and sagebrush scrub as well as margins of airports, golf courses, and roads (Haug et al. 1993; Unitt 2004). Western burrowing owls may dig their own burrows; although, they typically occupy existing burrows such as those dug by California ground squirrels (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*; Ronan 2002, Thomsen 1971, Barclay 2007, CDFW 2012). They may also use natural rock cavities, cement, rock or debris piles, large pipes, or artificial burrows (Rosenberg et al. 1998, Smith and Belthoff 2003, CDFW 2012). They often use multiple satellite burrows to reduce predation and parasite infestation, particularly while caring for nestlings (CDFW 2012).

The western burrowing owl requires ample foraging habitat surrounding its burrows. Typically, this species concentrates it foraging within approximately 2,000 feet of their burrows, which equates to an area of approximately 300 acres (Haug and Oliphant 1990, Rosenberg and Haley 2004). Preferred foraging habitat consists of dry, open, relatively flat expanses with short grasses and sparse shrub cover (Ehrlich et al. 1988).

In California, the western burrowing owl breeding season typically occurs between February 1 and August 31, while the peak of the breeding season, when most burrowing owls have active nests, typically occurs between April 15 and July 15; however, breeding outside of this window has been documented under appropriate environmental conditions (CDFW 2012). In addition to its nest burrow, the burrowing owl may use satellite burrows to reduce predation and parasite infestation, particularly while caring for nestlings (CDFW 2012).

Threats to the western burrowing owl include habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation

from urbanization; reduction of burrow availability due to rodent control; and direct mortality from vehicle strikes, drainage ditch maintenance, agricultural discing, wind turbine collisions, and pesticides (Gervais et al. 2008, Klute et al. 2003, Haug et al. 1993, Rosenberg and Haley 2004, Catlin and Rosenberg 2006, Thelander et al. 2003). In addition, human activity (e.g., walking, jogging, off-road activity, dog walking) and loose or feral pets may also deter western burrowing owls from otherwise suitable habitats (Wesemann and Rowe 1985, Millsap and Bear 2000).

2.2 Monarch Species Information

The California overwintering population of monarch is a candidate for listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS; USFWS 2023); however, it is not yet listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered. It is a migratory butterfly species that occurs throughout North, Central, and South America. North American monarch populations spend the spring and summer throughout the U.S. and southern Canada, with the northern limit largely determined based on the presence of milkweed (*Asclepias* sp.), the plant species on which females lay their eggs. In the fall, monarch individuals migrate to their overwintering grounds, with most butterflies from populations east of the Rocky Mountains migrating to central Mexico and most butterflies from populations west of the Rocky Mountains migrating to the Pacific Coast, from Mendocino County south to Baja California, Mexico (Center for Biological Diversity et al. 2014). Monarch individuals spend their 2- to 5-week adult lifespans feeding and reproducing in their spring and summer ranges, with several generations produced during this time. Migrating and overwintering butterflies have adult lifespans of between 6 and 9 months.

Monarchs begin arriving at overwintering sites in September and the first half of October, forming fall aggregations. By mid-November, they have formed more stable aggregations that persist through January or into February. The butterflies cluster in dense groups on the branches, leaves, and sometimes tree trunks of these roosting, or cluster trees to keep warm. Adults usually remain in reproductive diapause throughout the winter, and activity is limited to occasional sunning, hydrating, and nectaring (Xerces 2016). In February and March, the surviving monarchs breed at the overwintering site before dispersing.

The majority of California overwintering sites lie within 1.5 miles of the Pacific Coast, at locales with shallow canyons or west to south facing slopes, which maximize winter sun exposure (Xerces Society for Invertebrate Biology [Xerces] 2016). These overwintering sites feature medium to large, moderately dense tree groves with a diverse, layered understory that provide wind protection, dappled sunlight, high humidity, and moderate temperatures. The understories of California overwintering sites often have some ground vegetation and detritus, such as branches and shed bark, that provide insultation from cold temperatures and protection from predators if individual butterflies are dislodged from cluster trees during a wind event. In addition, suitable groves have a nearby nectar source (i.e., fall or winter-blooming flowers) and access to fresh water (Xerces 2016). In California, overwintering groves are typically characterized by native trees, including Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*), Torrey pine (*P. torreyana*), Monterey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). Non-native trees, including blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), red river gum (*E. camaldulensis*), and Canary Island pine (*P. canariensis*) are also used (Xerces and Western Monarch Count 2023).

Monarch populations have declined considerably, with estimates of overwintering populations declining by 50 to more than 90 percent since 1995 (Xerces 2016). Potential causes of this decline include loss of milkweed due to herbicide use and planting of herbicide-resistant crops; habitat loss; disease, parasitism, and predation; commercial monarch butterfly trade; and natural factors such as severe weather events and spread of invasive species (Center for Biological Diversity et al. 2014). In addition, increased exposure to tropical milkweed (*Asclepias curassavica*), a widely planted ornamental species not native to the United States, has be shown to increase exposure to a debilitating protozoan parasite and increase monarch reproductive activity, which could promote continued residency at year-round breeding sites and decrease monarch migratory propensity (Majewska 2019).

2.3 Crotch's Bumble Bee Species Information

Crotch's bumble bee is a candidate for listing by the CDFW (CDFW 2019b), which – like the monarch - means it is not yet listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered. It occurs primarily in cismontane southern and central California, with a small number of records in northern California and southwestern Nevada (CDFW 2019a, 2019b).

Crotch's bumble bee occurs in grasslands, scrub lands, chaparral, desert margins, and semi-urban settings. It primarily nests underground in the vicinity of suitable nectaring habitat. It often nests in abandoned small rodent burrows but may also nest in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees. This species feeds on the nectar of flowers with short corolla tubes, such as milkweed, deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), pincushion (*Chaenactis* spp.), lupine (*Lupinus* spp.), phacelia (*Phacelia* spp.), sage (*Salvia* spp.), clarkia (*Clarkia* spp.), burclover (*Medicago polymorpha*), California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), and buckwheat (*Eriogonum* spp.; Williams et al. 2014).

Crotch's bumble bee colonies are annual, with queens hibernating during winter in soft, disturbed soil or under leaf litter or other debris (Williams et al. 2014). The queen flight period runs from February or March through October, with a peak in April, while the flight period for males and workers runs from late March through September, with a peak in early July (Thorp et al. 1983). The species has declined substantially because of habitat loss and degradation, pesticides, disease, and climate change.

3.0 METHODS

This section describes the methods used to perform the background research and to conduct the field survey to map the vegetation communities/land cover types and assess the habitats for western burrowing owl, monarch, and Crotch's bumble bee within the project survey area, which includes the project site and a surrounding 500-foot survey buffer.

Prior to conducting the field survey, BBS reviewed species-specific literature, recent aerial photography of the project vicinity (Google Earth 2024; Nearmap, Inc. 2024), and historical species occurrence records of the three target species within the project site and surrounding area. Initially, a 2-mile buffer was used for the historical species occurrence record search; however, this was expanded to 10 miles for western burrowing owl and 15 miles for monarch because of the low number of historical occurrence records in the project vicinity. Historical species occurrence databases searched include the CDFW California Natural Diversity

Database (CNDDB; CDFW 2024a), USFWS all species occurrences database (USFWS 2024), iNaturalist database (iNaturalist 2024), and the Bumble Bees of North America Occurrence Records Database (Richardson 2024). In addition, BBS reviewed baseline biological resource data for the project site that was collected by NV5 during the biological reconnaissance surveys conducted on April 12 and 13, 2022, and presented in a report titled *Overton Moore Properties of Torrance, California Azusa Greens Country Club Golf Course Redesign Second Draft Biological Resources Report* (NV5 2024). BBS used the data obtained during this background research to inform the habitat assessments performed during the field survey and to determine the potential for western burrowing owl, monarch, and Crotch's bumble bee to occur within the survey area.

BBS conducted the vegetation mapping and habitat assessments on foot within accessible portions of the survey area. The majority of the vegetation mapping and habitat assessments were limited to the project site, as most of the off-site 500-foot survey buffer consisted of unsuitable and inaccessible areas, such as residential and commercial developments and an aggregate mining operation. However, a small area with coastal sage scrub along the San Gabriel River to the northeast of the project site was inspected, as it was accessible and occurs within the 500-foot survey buffer. In addition, the land surrounding two detention basins to the north of the project site and within the 500-foot survey buffer was not directly accessible and was inspected remotely with binoculars from suitable vantage points within the project site. Representative photographs were taken throughout the survey area and are included in Attachment 2. The following sections discuss the methods used for the vegetation mapping and the species-specific methods used for the habitat assessments.

3.1 Vegetation Mapping

During the field survey, the previous vegetation mapping from the 2022 biological reconnaissance surveys (NV5 2024) was updated by BBS, as some of the biological conditions within the project site had changed as a result of modified operations and maintenance at the golf course, including reduced irrigation and maintenance of portions the golf course as well as completion of a driving range (NV5 2024). For all physically and visually accessible areas within the survey area, BBS mapped the vegetation communities/land cover types by hand onto a 200-foot-scale (1 inch = 200 feet) aerial photograph-based field map. Dominant plant species within each vegetation community/land cover type were noted; however, since a large portion of the survey area was urbanized, many of the ornamental species in these areas were not identified to species. Following completion of the field survey, a Geographic Information System (GIS) Analyst digitized all hand-mapped vegetation polygons in the office using ArcGIS software.

3.2 Western Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment Methods

During the field survey, BBS assessed all physically and visually accessible areas within the survey area and noted site characteristics related to western burrowing owl habitat suitability, such as level of irrigation and active landscape maintenance, size of suitable habitat, current land use and disturbance, vegetation conditions, presence of friable soils, and presence of rodent burrows. BBS identified and mapped areas with potentially suitable western burrowing owl habitat, including areas with (1) short, relatively open disturbed and grassy areas with few shrubs, (2) small mammal burrows that were at least ground squirrel size or larger, and/or (3) natural rock cavities, culverts, rock/debris piles, and pipes. In addition, BBS identified areas with unsuitable western burrowing owl habitat, including areas that are (1) developed,

landscaped, hardscaped, or heavily maintained; (2) lack suitable soil substrates and burrows; and/or (3) contain dense shrub or tree cover, or open water.

3.3 Monarch Habitat Assessment Methods

During the field survey, BBS assessed all physically and visually accessible areas within the survey area and noted site characteristics related to monarch overwintering habitat suitability, such as current land use and disturbance, and species composition, size, structure, and density of the tree groves within the survey area. BBS identified and mapped areas with potentially suitable overwintering habitat for the monarch, including areas with (1) large and moderately dense tree groves with a diverse, layered understory that provide wind protection, dappled sunlight, high humidity, and moderate temperatures; (2) a nearby nectar source of fall or winter-blooming flowers; and (3) access to fresh water. In addition, BBS identified areas with unsuitable overwintering habitat for the monarch, including areas that are (1) developed, landscaped, hardscaped, and heavily maintained; (2) contain narrow strips of single trees and small, sparse groves with open canopies; and (3) lack fall or winter-blooming flowers and access to fresh water.

3.4 Crotch's Bumble Bee Habitat Assessment Methods

During the field survey, BBS assessed all physically and visually accessible areas within the survey area on foot and noted site characteristics related to Crotch's bumble bee habitat suitability, such as current land use and disturbance, diversity and abundance of blooming plants, and soil substrate and ground conditions. BBS identified and mapped areas with potentially suitable Crotch's bumble bee habitat, including (1) potential foraging areas with abundant nectar and pollen sources; (2) potential nesting areas with rodent burrows and other cavities; and (3) potential overwintering areas with leaf litter, debris piles, and soft soils. In addition, BBS identified areas with unsuitable Crotch's bumble bee habitat, including areas that are (1) developed, landscaped, hardscaped, and heavily maintained; (2) contain few nectar sources; and (3) have compact soil substrates with little to no leaf litter or debris.

4.0 VEGETATION MAPPING AND HABITAT ASSESSMENT RESULTS

The results of the vegetation mapping and habitat assessments for three target wildlife species - western burrowing owl, monarch, and Crotch's bumble bee - are presented in this section. The field survey to map the vegetation communities/land cover types and assess the habitats for the target species was conducted by BBS biologists Darin Busby and Brian Parker on May 14, 2024, between 0800 and 1310. Weather conditions during the survey were mild, with temperatures increasing from 61 to 74 degrees Fahrenheit, cloud cover decreasing from 100 to 0 percent cover, and wind ranging from 1 to 4 miles per hour. In addition, photographs of the survey area were taken (Attachment 2), and wildlife species observed incidentally were recorded during the field survey (Attachment 3).

4.1 Vegetation Mapping Results

The survey area supports seven vegetation communities/land cover types – developed land, disturbed land, ornamental - grass dominated, landscaped/ornamental trees and shrubs, ruderal land, open water, and coastal sage scrub (Attachment 1: Figure 4; Attachment 2: Photographs 1 through 17). These vegetation communities/land cover types are summarized in Table 1 and described, below.

Table 1. Vegetation Communities/Land Cover Types*

Vegetation Community / Land Cover Type	Project Site	500-foot Survey Buffer	Total Survey Area
Developed Land	3.94	219.68	223.63
Ornamental - Grass Dominated	24.98	0.00	24.98
Ornamental - Tree/Shrub Dominated	37.29	10.89	48.18
Disturbed Land	0.15	10.87	11.02
Ruderal Land	25.09	6.15	31.25
Open Water	0.00	31.73	31.73
Coastal Sage Scrub	0.00	4.10	4.10
Total	**91.46**	**283.43**	**374.89**

*Areas are presented in acres, rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Developed Land

Areas mapped as developed land is mapped where permanent or semi-permanent structures have been constructed or where pavement or hardscape have been installed, such that native vegetation is no longer supported. Within the survey area, developed land includes buildings, paved parking areas, and roadways within the project site, and several residential and commercial developments, an existing park, an elementary school, paved parking areas, and roadways within the survey buffer (Attachment 1: Figure 4; Attachment 2: Photograph 1).

Ornamental - Grass Dominated

Areas mapped as ornamental - grass dominated are present in portions of the active golf course with maintained tee areas, fairways, greens, sand traps, and driving ranges (Attachment 1: Figure 4; Attachment 2: Photographs 2 through 4, 5, and 7). These areas consist of non-native grasses planted for the golf course and are generally kept irrigated and well maintained through mowing and other landscaping activities. Grasses in this land cover type include foxtail chess (*Bromus madritensis*), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), and other grasses that were unidentifiable. Non-native annual flowering plants within these areas are minimal and low in density, as the grass is regularly mowed and maintained. Flowering plants observed included species such as Crete hedypnois (*Hedypnois cretica*), common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), pigweed (*Chenopodium album*), redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), burclover, common beggar's tick (*Bidens pilosa*), and Indian sweetclover (*Melilotus indica*).

Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) burrows occur throughout the golf course (Attachment 2: Photograph 9). These burrows were evident by small dirt mounds and holes of approximately 1 to 2 inches in diameter.

Ornamental – Tree/Shrub Dominated

Areas mapped as ornamental - tree/shrub dominated consist of numerous landscaped trees that were planted throughout the golf course and adjacent residential developments (Attachment 1: Figure 4; Attachment 2: Photographs 2 through 8, 10, 12 through 14). The dominant species within these areas is Canary Island pine, with a notable number of Italian stone pine (*Pinus pinea*), Shamel ash (*Fraxinus uhdei*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia*

robusta), queen palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) red river gum, blue gum, and silver dollar gum (*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*). The trees typically occur as narrows strips (i.e., one to 2 trees wide) along the edges of the golf course fairways and holes, with the exception of two areas with small patches or groves (i.e., between three and 5 trees wide; Attachment 1: Figures 4 and 5; Attachment 2: Photographs 5 through 8).

Disturbed Land

Areas mapped as disturbed land typically have soil substrates (as opposed to pavement or cement) and have been physically disturbed by previous human activity. These areas are no longer recognizable as native or naturalized vegetation communities and are typically either bare ground or dominated by non-native species. Disturbed land is not typically irrigated but may receive water from precipitation and runoff. Within the survey area, disturbed land occurs in two areas - around the perimeter of the two detention basins located within the off-site survey buffer to the north and in a small graded, undeveloped lot to the south of Hole 8 (Attachment 1: Figure 4; Attachment 2: Photograph 10). The disturbed area around the detention basins consists of graded, compact gravel roads and slopes and is largely devoid of vegetation, while the area south of Hole 8 is characterized by non-native grasses and a substantial amount of dead thatch with scattered piles of cobbles.

Ruderal Land

Areas mapped as ruderal land are heavily to sparsely vegetated with non-native, weedy plant species and can no longer be characterized as a native or naturalized vegetation community. Ruderal land often occurs in areas that were historically landscaped, developed, or used in agriculture but that are no longer maintained. The ruderal land within the survey area occurs primarily in the portions of the golf course that are no longer irrigated or regularly mowed (i.e., Holes 1 through 8 and 18), comprising most of the western portion of the project site (Attachment 1: Figure 4; Attachment 2: Photographs 12 and 16). Vegetation in these areas generally consists of patches of non-native grasses and annual forbs, such as wild lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), common dandelion, pigweed, cheeseweed, burclover, common knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*), and Indian sweetclover, some of which were in flower at the time of the habitat assessment. The ruderal land in the southeastern portion of the survey area, east of Holes 4 and 5, is dominated by weedy annual vegetation with several dirt and rock piles and was being mowed during the 2024 field survey (Attachment 2: Photographs 14 and 15).

While small gopher burrows and mounds are present throughout the ruderal land, the portion of the survey area east of Holes 4 and 5 contains several larger rodent burrows, possibly from California ground squirrels, with diameters between 8 and 10 inches (Attachment 1: Figure 4; Attachment 2: Photographs 15 and 16).

Open Water

Areas mapped as open water include the detention basins within the off-site survey buffer to the north (Attachment 1: Figure 4; Attachment 2: Photograph 11). The detention basins are manufactured basins associated with a nearby aggregate mining operation. The detention basins were fenced and were not accessible on foot at the time of the habitat assessment; therefore, they could only be observed through the fence at the edge of the project site. No

surface vegetation was observed in the open water; however, it is possible that aquatic vegetation is present in the basins.

Coastal Sage Scrub

Areas mapped as coastal sage scrub occur along the San Gabriel River channel in the off-site survey buffer, approximately 200 feet northwest of the edge of the project site (Attachment 1: Figure 4; Attachment 2: Photograph 17). This area is dominated by a dense cover of low- to medium-height shrubs dominated by brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*) and California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), with scattered laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*). Other scattered native shrubs and non-native annuals present include short pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), redstem filaree, and non-native grasses. Most of the brittlebush and some of the short-pod mustard were in flower at the time of the habitat assessment. There is a paved bike path along the eastern edge of the coastal sage scrub and several gravel roads cross through the habitat from east to west.

4.2 Western Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment Results

Based on the literature review and database searches, six records of western burrowing owl occur within 10 miles of the project site, all of which are likely dispersing fall migrants or wintering individuals that do not represent resident or nesting individuals as they were observed between September and March, outside the breeding season (Attachment 4). These records include:

- January 2019 and March 2022 observations from the Santa Fe Dam Recreation Area, approximately 2 miles to the southwest of the project site (iNaturalist 2024)
- January 2021 observation from Whittier Narrows Natural Area, approximately 10 miles southwest of the project site (CDFW 2024)
- February 2021 observation from San Dimas, approximately 7 miles southeast of the project site (iNaturalist 2024)
- September 2023 observation in West Covina, approximately 4.5 miles south of the project site (iNaturalist 2024)
- January 2024 observation from Covina, approximately 5 miles southeast of the project site (iNaturalist 2024)

The project site and adjacent survey buffer are dominated by residential and commercial development and human influenced landscapes that contain manicured and ornamental trees and shrubs and hardscaping. These areas receive frequent and high levels of human activity, such as vehicle traffic, golfing, walking, jogging, dog walking, irrigation, and landscape maintenance.

The project site is almost entirely surrounded by residential and commercial development, with the exception of two large open water detention basins and small patches and strips of disturbed land, ruderal land, and coastal sage scrub to the north and northwest. The survey area and surroundings provide little to no opportunity for breeding western burrowing owl, as these areas receive frequent activity by humans and are almost entirely devoid of suitable burrows and suitable land to burrow or foraging by the species. Areas mapped as coastal sage scrub are too densely vegetated with shrubs to provide suitable habitat for western burrowing owl. As discussed below, only one area within the survey area contains habitat

components that were assessed as potentially suitable for western burrowing owl (Attachment 1: Figure 5; Attachment 3: Photographs 13 through 16).

The ruderal land that occurs within the fairways of Holes 4 and 5 in the southern portion of the project site provides the only potential habitat for western burrowing owl, as this area consists of patches of non-native grasses and annual forbs, scattered dirt and rock piles, and several small mammal burrows with diameters between 8 and 10 inches, possibly from California ground squirrel, that were observed just east of Hole 4 (Attachment 1: Figure 5; Attachment 3: Photographs 13 through 16). No owl pellets, feathers, decoration, whitewash, or other evidence of western burrowing owl use were found within or adjacent to these burrows. Although this area contains habitat components that are considered to be potentially suitable for western burrowing owl, this area contains frequent and high levels of human activity and is completely surrounded by residential and commercial development, all of which provides low-quality habitat that is not expected to support the species. In addition, breeding western burrowing owls in Los Angeles County have likely been extirpated west of the San Gabriel Mountains, as the last known breeding records west of the San Gabriel Mountains are from 1995 in Dominguez Hills near the California State Univeristy campus (Kidd et al. 2007).

Based on the above information, the western burrowing owl is not expected to occur within the survey area, and no focused surveys are recommended.

4.3 Monarch Habitat Assessment Results

Based on the literature review and database searches, one known monarch overwintering site occurs within 15 miles of the project site. This overwintering site occurs at Peter F. Schabarum Regional Park, approximately 11 miles south of the project site (Western Monarch Count 2024; Attachment 4). The next nearest known monarch overwintering sites occur along the Pacific Coast, approximately 25 miles southwest of the project site. Xerces and Western Monarch Count have conducted winter counts of overwintering monarchs at Peter F. Schabarum Regional Park since 1998, with the most recent counts in 2022 and 2023. In 2008, 25 overwintering monarch individuals were found at Peter F. Schabarum Regional Park, but none were found during the 2022 or 2023 counts.

The project site and adjacent survey buffer are dominated by residential and commercial development and human influenced landscapes that contain hardscaping and ornamental trees and shrubs that are frequently irrigated, manicured, and maintained. The survey area and surroundings provide little to no opportunity for overwintering monarchs, as the majority of the trees within the survey area are growing as individuals or narrow strips of trees that are too small to provide the stable microclimate conditions required for monarch overwintering. As discussed below, only two areas within the survey area contain strips or groves of trees greater than 2 and were the only locations with potentially suitable monarch overwintering habitat evaluated for their potential to support overwintering monarchs (Attachment 1: Figure 5; Attachment 3: Photographs 5 through 8).

Grove 1 is a small grove dominated by Canary Island pine and gum trees located between Holes 11 and 12 in the southeastern portion of the project site. This grove is approximately 3 trees wide with a moderately open canopy and without a layered understory, and a paved golf course path passes through the grove. In addition, the grove does not have a nearby source of fresh water and does not appear to have nearby sources for fall or winter-blooming

flowers, as the golf course and adjacent landscaping are mowed and maintained frequently. Therefore, Grove 1 is considered to be too small and open to provide suitable and stable microclimate conditions for monarch overwintering.

Grove 2 is a small grove of Italian stone pine and Canary Island pine trees located between Holes 16 and 17 at the edge of the fairway in the north-central portion of the project site. This grove is approximately 3 to 5 trees wide, with a moderately open canopy and an open understory consisting of the edge of the maintained fairway and adjacent residential development. The grove does have a nearby source of fresh water but does not appear to have nearby sources for fall or winter-blooming flowers, as the golf course and adjacent landscaping are mowed and maintained frequently. While this Grove 2 is somewhat larger than the others within the survey area, it is also too small and open to provide suitable and stable microclimate conditions for monarch overwintering.

Based on the above information, the monarch is not expected to occur within the survey area, and no focused surveys are recommended.

4.4 Crotch's bumble Bee Habitat Assessment Results

Based on the literature review and database searches, seven records of Crotch's bumble bee, one of which is a duplicate, occur within 2 miles of the project site (Attachment 4). These records include:

- 1959 (duplicate), 2020, 2022, and 2024 observations along the San Gabriel River, between 1.1 and 1.5 miles northeast of the project site (CDFW 2024, iNaturalist 2024; Richardson 2024).
- 2024 observation in the Santa Fe Dam Recreation Area along the San Gabriel River, approximately 1.9 miles southwest of the project site (iNaturalist 2024).
- 2024 observation in Azusa, approximately 1.8 miles southwest of the project site; however, the location data has been obscured so the exact location is unknown (iNaturalist 2024).

The project site and adjacent survey buffer are dominated by residential and commercial development and human influenced landscapes that contain hardscaping and ornamental trees and shrubs that are frequently irrigated, manicured, and maintained. The project site is almost entirely surrounded by residential and commercial development, with the exception of two large open water detention basins and small patches and strips of disturbed land, ruderal land, and coastal sage scrub to the north and northwest. The survey area and surroundings provide little to no habitat for Crotch's bumble bee, as these areas are developed, landscaped, or hardscaped, heavily maintained and irrigated, contain few nectar sources, and have compact soil with little to no leaf litter or debris. As discussed below, only one area in the survey area, located off-stie in the survey buffer, contains habitat components that were assessed as potentially suitable for the Crotch's bumble bee (Attachment 1: Figure 5; Attachment 3: Photograph 17).

The coastal sage scrub, located along the San Gabriel River within the survey buffer, approximately 200 feet from the northwest corner of the project site, had sufficient nectar resources to be suitable for Crotch's bumble bee foraging. Brittlebush, the dominant plant species in this habitat, and mustards were in full flower at the time of the survey. Other flowering plants in this area were either in seed or will bloom later in the year. Although this

area was not inspected thoroughly on foot, it likely contains rodent burrows and other cavities that can be uses for nesting, and leaf litter, debris piles, and soft soils that can be used for overwintering. Based on the presence of suitable native habitat, moderately abundant native and non-native nectar sources, and the occurrence of recent historical records along the river within 2 miles upstream and downstream of the project site, the coastal sage scrub within the survey area contains moderate to high quality habitat and is considered suitable for Crotch's bumble bee.

Based on the above information, Crotch's bumble bee has a moderate to high potential to occur within the survey buffer, approximately 200 feet from the project boundary, but it is not expected to occur within the project area. Therefore, no direct or indirect impacts are expected, and no focused surveys are recommended.

5.0 SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the habitat assessment conducted by BBS biologists Mr. Busby and Mr. Parker on May 14, 2024, western burrowing owl, monarch, and Crotch's bumble bee are not expected to occur within the project site, and focused surveys are not recommended for these species.

The only portion of the survey area that contains habitat components that were considered to be potentially suitable for western burrowing owl is the ruderal land in the southern portion of the project site, near Holes 4 and 5 (Attachment 1: Figure 5). However, it was determined that this area contains frequent and high levels of human activity and is completely surrounded by residential and commercial development, all of which results in low-quality habitat that is not expected to support western burrowing owl. Therefore, western burrowing owl is not expected to occur within the project site, and focused surveys or avoidance measures for the species would not be required.

The only portions of the survey area that contains habitat components that were considered to be potentially suitable for monarch overwintering are two small tree groves in the northern and eastern portion of the project site (Attachment 1: Figure 5). However, it was determined that these groves are too small and open to provide suitable and stable microclimate conditions for monarch overwintering, and the groves do not appear to have a nearby sources of fall or winter-blooming flowers for monarch overwintering, as the golf course and adjacent landscaping are mowed and maintained frequently. Therefore, overwintering monarchs are not expected to occur within the project site, and focused surveys or avoidance measures for the species would not be required.

The only portion of the survey area that contains habitat components that were considered to be potentially suitable for Crotch's bumble bee is in the coastal sage scrub along the San Gabriel River within the off-site survey buffer northwest of the project site. This area contains moderate- to high-quality habitat and is considered suitable for Crotch's bumble bee, as the area contains suitable, undisturbed native habitat, moderately abundant native and non-native nectar sources, and the occurrence of recent historical records along the river within 2 miles upstream and downstream of the project site. However, any development within the project site is not expected to indirectly impact potentially occurring Crotch's bumble bee individuals that may utilize the coastal sage scrub, as this habitat is a minimum of 200 feet from the northwest corner of the project site, an adequate distance to avoid any indirect impacts from the project. Therefore, focused surveys or avoidance measures for Crotch's

bumble bee would not be required.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at darin@busbybiological.com or 858.334.9508 or Brian Parker at brian@busbybiological.com or 619.316.3179 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Darin Busby
Principal Biologist

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Figures
Attachment 2: Representative Site Photographs
Attachment 3: Wildlife Species Detected
Attachment 4: Database Records Results
Attachment 5: Summary of Preparer's Qualifications

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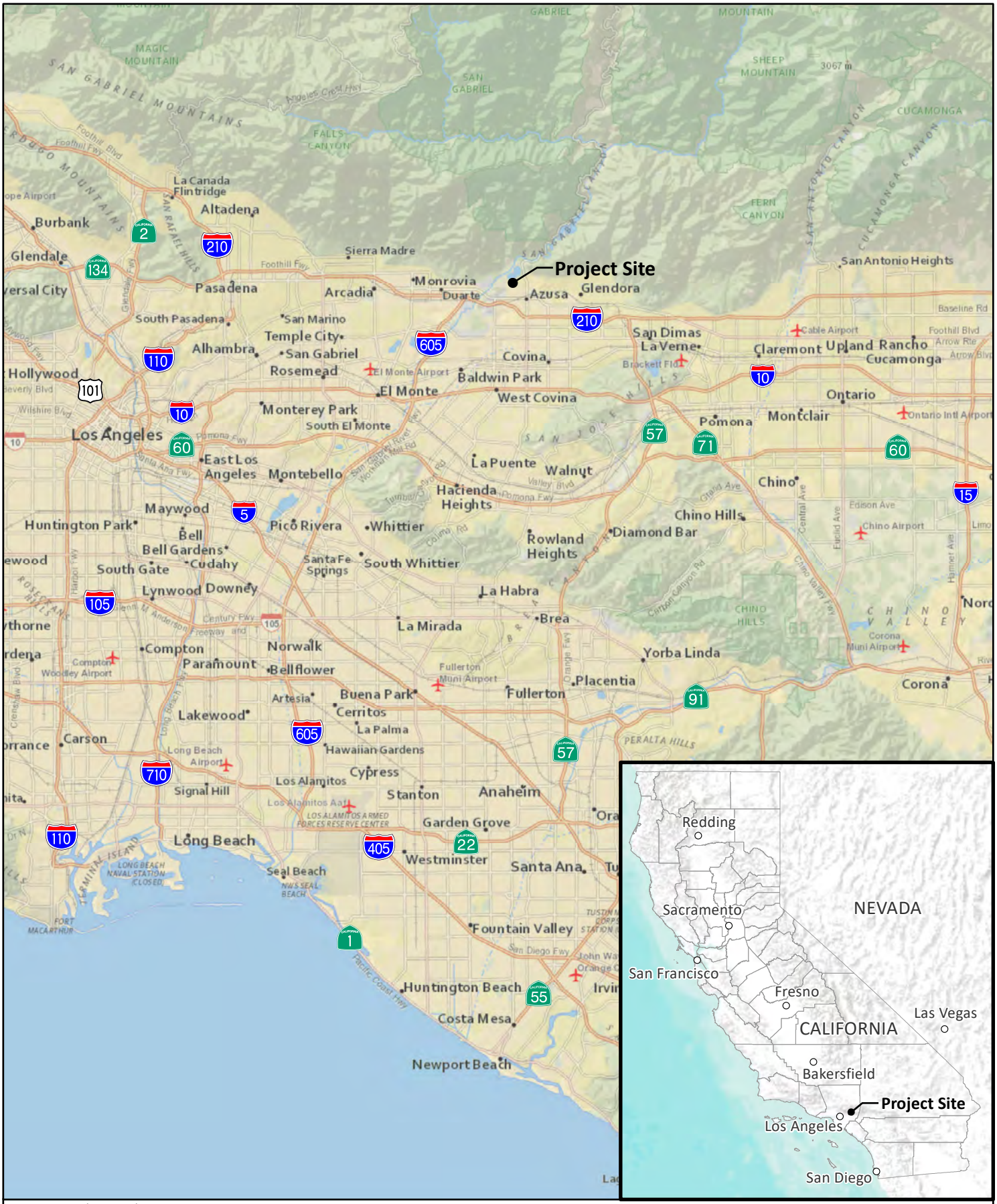
ATTACHMENT 1
Figures



Source: National Geographic, Esri

Regional Location

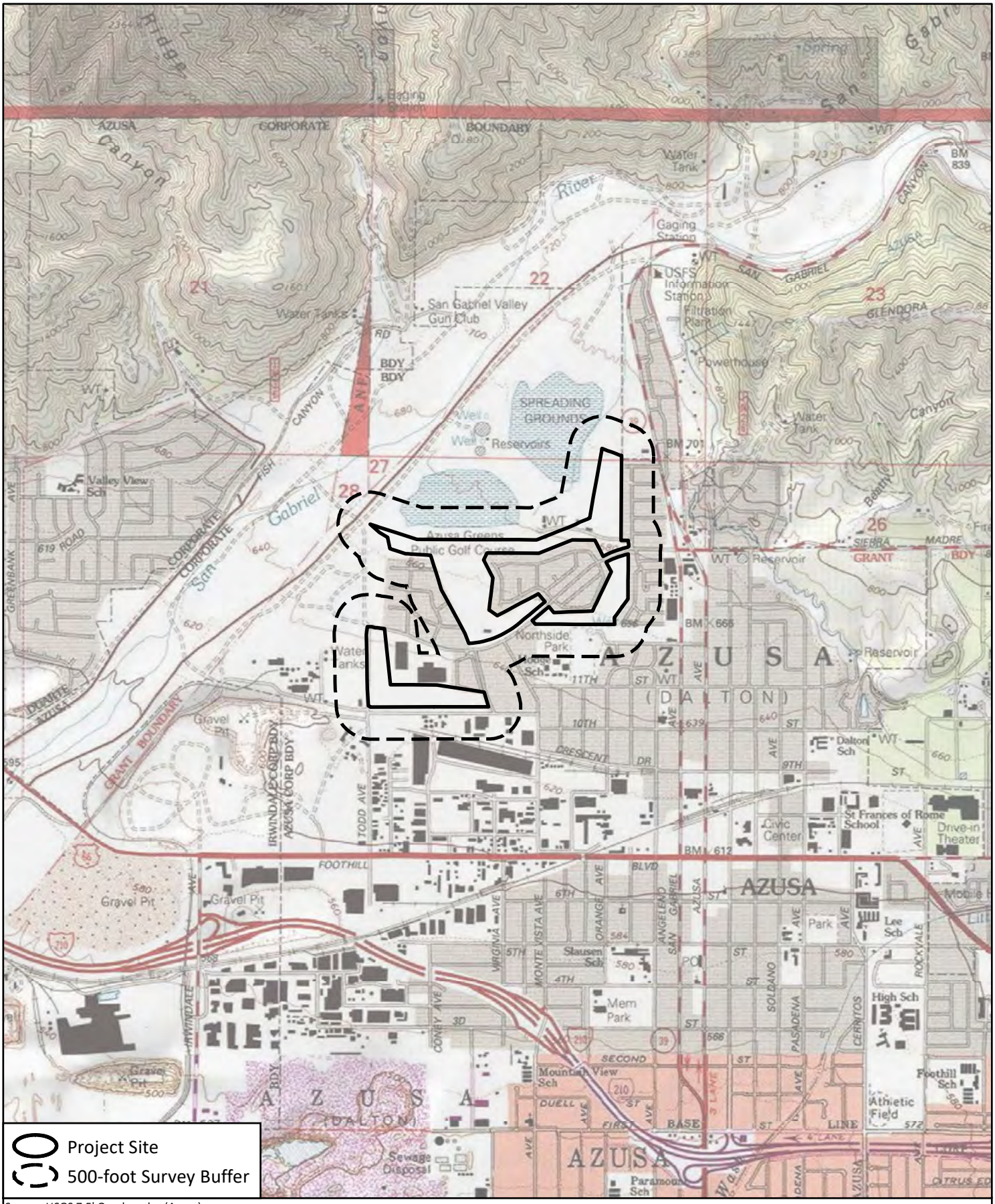
BUSBY Biological Services

N

0 3 6 Miles

AZUSA GREENS COUNTRY CLUB GOLF COURSE REDESIGN PROJECT

Figure 1



Source: USGS 7.5' Quadrangles (Azusa)

Project Vicinity (USGS)

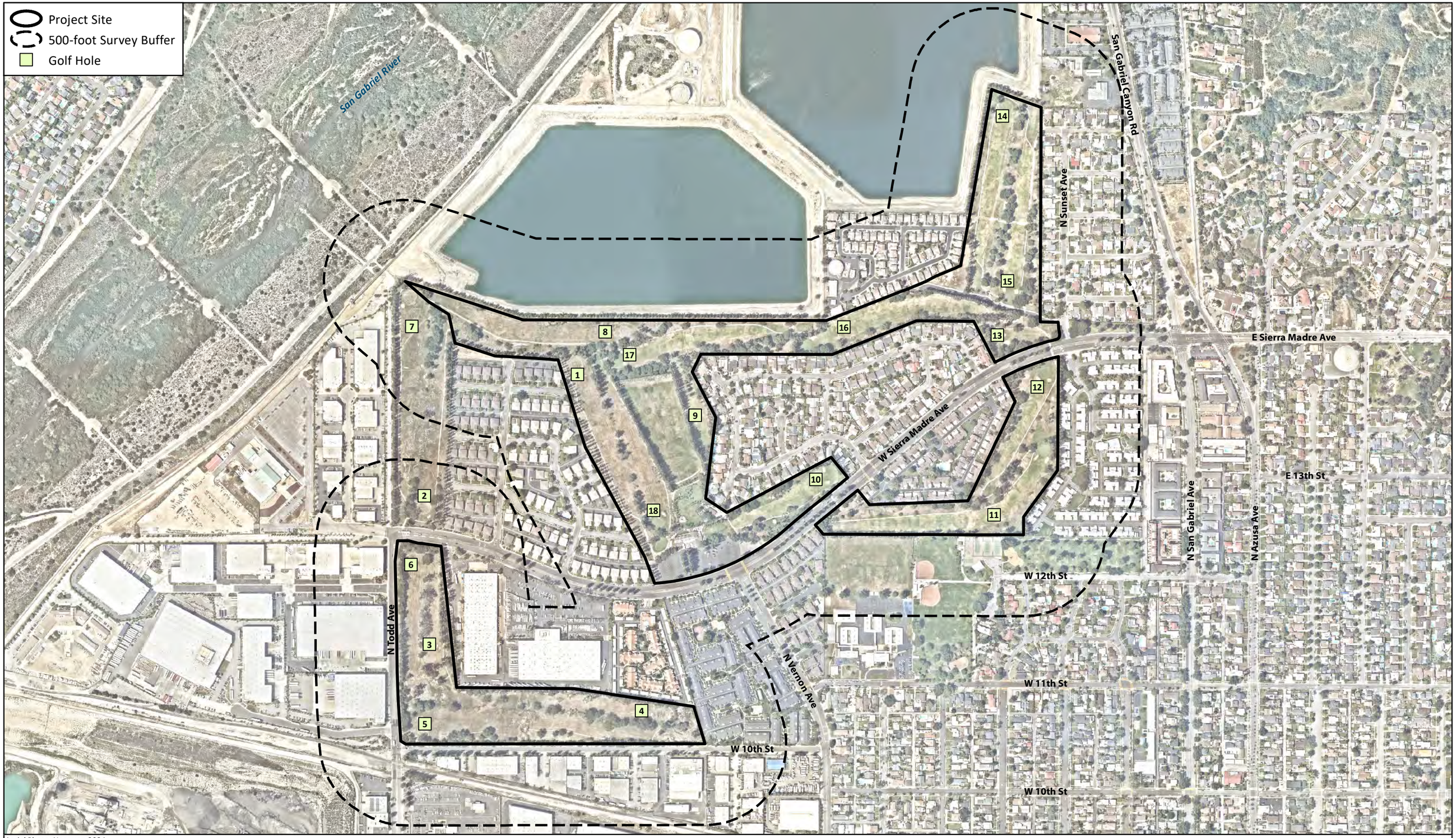
BUSBY Biological Services

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

AZUSA GREENS COUNTRY CLUB GOLF COURSE REDESIGN PROJECT

Figure 2



Aerial Photo: Nearmap 2024

BUSBY Biological Services

N 0 300 600 Feet

Project Vicinity (Aerial Photo)

AZUSA GREENS COUNTRY CLUB GOLF COURSE REDESIGN PROJECT

Figure 3

Project Site
500-foot Survey Buffer
Golf Hole

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Coastal Sage Scrub
Open Water
Ornamental - Grass Dominated
Ornamental - Tree/Shrub Dominated
Ruderal Land
Disturbed Land
Developed Land

San Gabriel River
San Gabriel Canyon Rd
N Sunset Ave
E Sierra Madre Ave
W Sierra Madre Ave
N Todd Ave
N Vernon Ave
N San Gabriel Ave
N Azusa Ave
W 12th St
W 11th St
W 10th St
E 13th St

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Aerial Photo: Nearmap 2024

BUSBY Biological Services

N

0 300 600 Feet

Existing Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

AZUSA GREENS COUNTRY CLUB GOLF COURSE REDESIGN PROJECT

Figure 4

Project Site
500-foot Survey Buffer
Golf Hole

Western Burrowing Owl Habitat Assessment
Suitable Burrows
Potentially Suitable Habitat

Monarch Habitat Assessment
Potentially Suitable Habitat

Crotch's Bumble Bee Habitat Assessment
Suitable Habitat

San Gabriel River
San Gabriel Canyon Rd
N Sunset Ave
E Sierra Madre Ave
W Sierra Madre Ave
E 13th St
N San Gabriel Ave
N Azusa Ave
W 12th St
W 11th St
W 10th St
N Todd Ave
N Vernon Ave
Grove 1
Grove 2
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

Aerial Photo: Nearmap 2024

BUSBY Biological Services

N

0 300 600 Feet

Habitat Assessment Results

AZUSA GREENS COUNTRY CLUB GOLF COURSE REDESIGN PROJECT

Figure 5

ATTACHMENT 2
Representative Site Photographs

	Photograph 1. View of developed land (parking lot) outside golf course office, including small strip of Canary Island pine trees (Facing west; May 14, 2024).
	Photograph 2. View of golf course with ornamental vegetation dominated by maintained grass and a single or double row of trees, adjacent to Hole 15 (Facing south; May 14, 2024).
	Photograph 3. View of golf course with ornamental vegetation dominated by maintained grass and a single row of ornamental trees, adjacent to Hole 14 (Facing north; May 14, 2024).

	Photograph 4. View of driving range dominated by ornamental grass and a single row of ornamental trees in the in central portion of survey area (Facing south; May 14, 2024).
	Photograph 5. View of ornamental grass and trees in golf course and Grove 1 (Attachment 1: Figure 5), between Holes 11 and 12 in the southeastern portion of the survey area (Facing northwest; May 14, 2024).
	Photograph 6. View of moderately open canopy of ornamental trees in Grove 1 (Attachment 1: Figure 5) that do not provide suitable and stable microclimate conditions appropriate for monarch overwintering (May 14, 2024).

	Photograph 7. View of Grove 2 (Attachment 1: Figure 5), a 3- to 5-tree-wide grove between Holes 16 and 17 in the north-central portion of the survey area (Facing west; May 14, 2024).
	Photograph 8. View of interior of Grove 2 with moderately open canopy of ornamental trees (Attachment 1: Figure 5) that do not provide suitable and stable microclimate conditions appropriate for monarch overwintering (Facing west; May 14, 2024).
	Photograph 9. View of small Botta's pocket gopher holes within ornamental grass of golf course adjacent to Hole 10 (Facing north; May 14, 2024).

	Photograph 10. View of disturbed land and ornamental trees and shrubs in a graded, undeveloped lot south of Hole 8 in the northeastern portion of the survey area (Facing east; May 14, 2024).
	Photograph 11. View of disturbed land surrounding detention basin in the off-site survey buffer in the northern portion of the survey area (Facing west; May 14, 2024).
	Photograph 12. View of ruderal land and ornamental trees and shrubs near Hole 1, showing unmaintained grasses with scattered forbs (Facing north; May 14, 2024).

	Photograph 13. View of ruderal land and ornamental trees and shrubs to the east of Holes 4 and 5, showing low grasses that appear to have been recently mowed (Facing north; May 14, 2024).
	Photograph 14. View of ruderal land and ornamental trees and shrubs near Hole 5 in the southeastern portion of the survey area, showing overgrown dirt and rock piles (Facing east; May 14, 2024).
	Photograph 15. View of rodent burrows dug in a dirt pile within ruderal land that had been recently mowed east of Holes 4 and 5; these burrows have 8- to 10-inch diameters, a suitable size for western burrowing owl (Facing north; May 14, 2024).

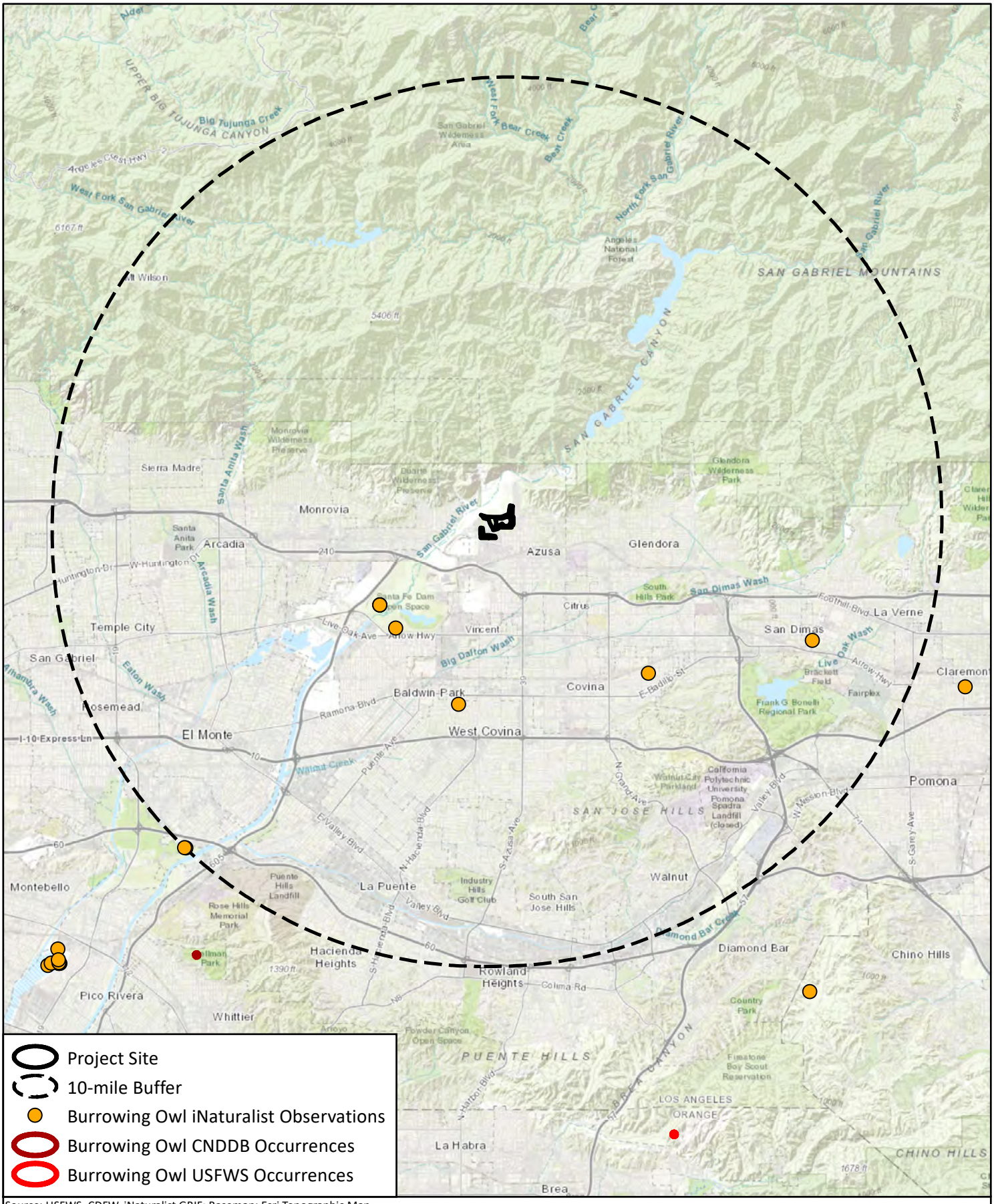
	Photograph 16. View of large rodent burrow on a berm within ruderal land on the eastern edge side of Hole 4; this hole had an approximately 10-inch diameter, a suitable size for western burrowing owl (Facing west; May 14, 2024)=.
	Photograph 17. View of coastal sage scrub along the San Gabriel River within the off-site survey buffer, approximately 200 feet northwest of the project site; this area supported a moderate cover of flowering plants suitable for nectaring Crotch's bumble bee (Facing west; May 14, 2024)=.

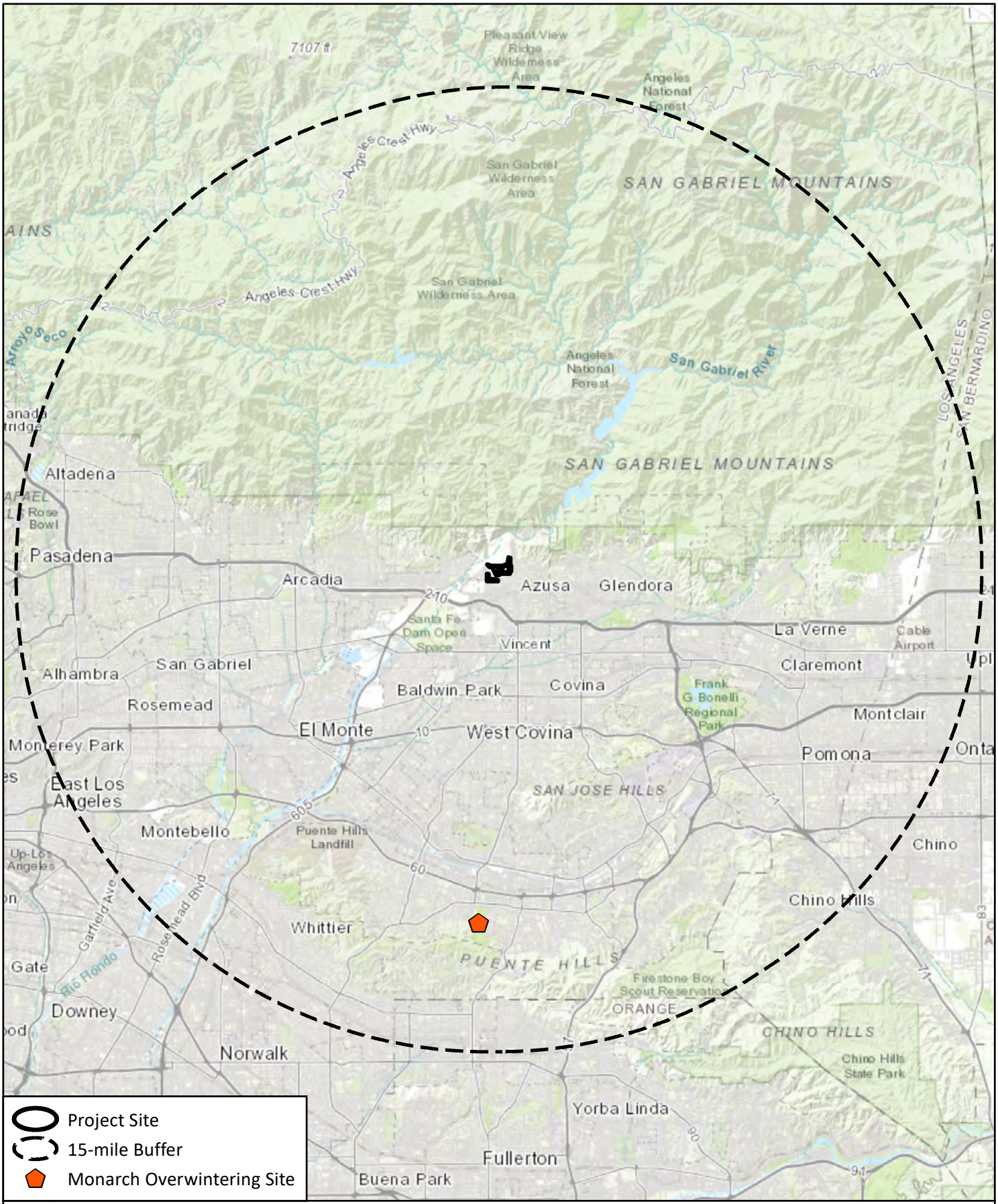
ATTACHMENT 3
Wildlife Species Detected

Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Evidence of Occurrence*
VERTEBRATES				
Reptiles				
Squamata	Phrynosomatidae	*Uta stansburiana*	western side-blotched lizard	O
Birds				
Apodiformes	Trochilidae	*Calypte anna*	Anna's hummingbird	O, V
Columbiformes	Columbidae	*Zenaida macroura*	mourning dove	O, V
Passeriformes	Aegithalidae	*Psaltriparus minimus*	bushtit	V
Passeriformes	Cardinalidae	*Pheucticus melanocephalus*	black-headed grosbeak	V
Passeriformes	Corvidae	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	American crow	O, V
Passeriformes	Fringillidae	*Haemorhous mexicanus*	house finch	O, V
Passeriformes	Fringillidae	*Spinus psaltria*	lesser goldfinch	O, V
Passeriformes	Hirundinidae	*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*	cliff swallow	O, V
Passeriformes	Icteridae	*Molothrus ater*	brown-headed cowbird	O, V
Passeriformes	Icteridae	*Icterus cucullatus*	hooded oriole	V
Passeriformes	Mimidae	*Mimus polyglottos*	northern mockingbird	O, V
Passeriformes	Passerellidae	*Melospiza melodia*	song sparrow	V
Passeriformes	Passerellidae	*Pipilo maculatus*	spotted towhee	V
Passeriformes	Sylviidae	*Chamaea fasciata*	wrentit	V
Passeriformes	Turdidae	*Sialia mexicana*†	western bluebird	O, V
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	*Tyrannus vociferans*	Cassin's kingbird	V
Passeriformes	Tyrannidae	*Sayornis nigricans*	black phoebe	O, V
Passeriformes	Troglodytidae	*Troglodytes aedon*	house wren	V
Mammals				
Rodentia	Geomyidae	*Thomomys bottae*	Botta's pocket gopher	B
Rodentia	Sciuridae	*Sciurus vulgaris*	red squirrel	O
Rodentia	Sciuridae	*Otospermophilus beecheyi*	California ground squirrel	B

***Evidence of Occurrence:**
B = Burrow
O = Observed
V = Vocalizing

ATTACHMENT 4
Database Records Results


Project Site
10-mile Buffer
Burrowing Owl iNaturalist Observations
Burrowing Owl CNDDB Occurrences
Burrowing Owl USFWS Occurrences
Mt Wilson
SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS
SAN GABRIEL CANYON
Sierra Madre
Monrovia
Arcadia
Azusa
Glendora
Temple City
San Gabriel
Rosemead
El Monte
Baldwin Park
West Covina
Covina
San Dimas
La Verne
Claremont
Pomona
Walnut
Diamond Bar
Chino Hills
Montebello
La Puente
Hacienda Heights
Rowland Heights
Pico Rivera
Whittier
La Habra
Brea
SAN JOSE HILLS
PUENTE HILLS
BREA CANYON
Santa Anita Wash
San Gabriel River
Big Dalton Wash
San Dimas Wash
Walnut Creek
Diamond Bar Creek
Eaton Wash
Alhambra Wash
Arcadia Wash
Live Oak Ave
Arrow Hwy
Ramona Blvd
Valley Blvd
Colima Rd
Puente Ave
Hacienda Blvd
Azusa Ave
Grand Ave
Mission Blvd
Foothill Blvd
Citrus
Vincent
Fairplex
Frank G Bonelli Regional Park
Rose Hills Memorial Park
Puente Hills Landfill
Industry Hills Golf Club
South San Jose Hills
California Polytechnic University Pomona
Pomona Spadra Landfill (closed)
Walnut City Parkland
Country Park
Fireatone Boy Scout Reservation
Powder Canyon Open Space
Santa Fe Dam Open Space
South Hills Park
Glendora Wilderness Park
Monrovia Wilderness Preserve
Duarte Wilderness Preserve
Angeles National Forest
San Gabriel Wilderness Area
Big Tujunga Creek
West Fork San Gabriel River
North Fork San Gabriel River
West Fork Bear Creek
Bear Creek
Angeles Crest Hwy
I-10 Express Ln
LOS ANGELES
ORANGE
CHINO HILLS
5406 ft
6167 ft
1390 ft
1678 ft
Source: USFWS, CDFW, iNaturalist GBIF; Basemap: Esri Topographic Map
Burrowing Owl
AZUSA GREENS COUNTRY CLUB GOLF COURSE REDESIGN PROJECT
BUSBY Biological Services
N
0
1.5
3
Miles



Source: USFWS, CDFW, iNaturalist GBIF; Basemap: Esri Topographic Map

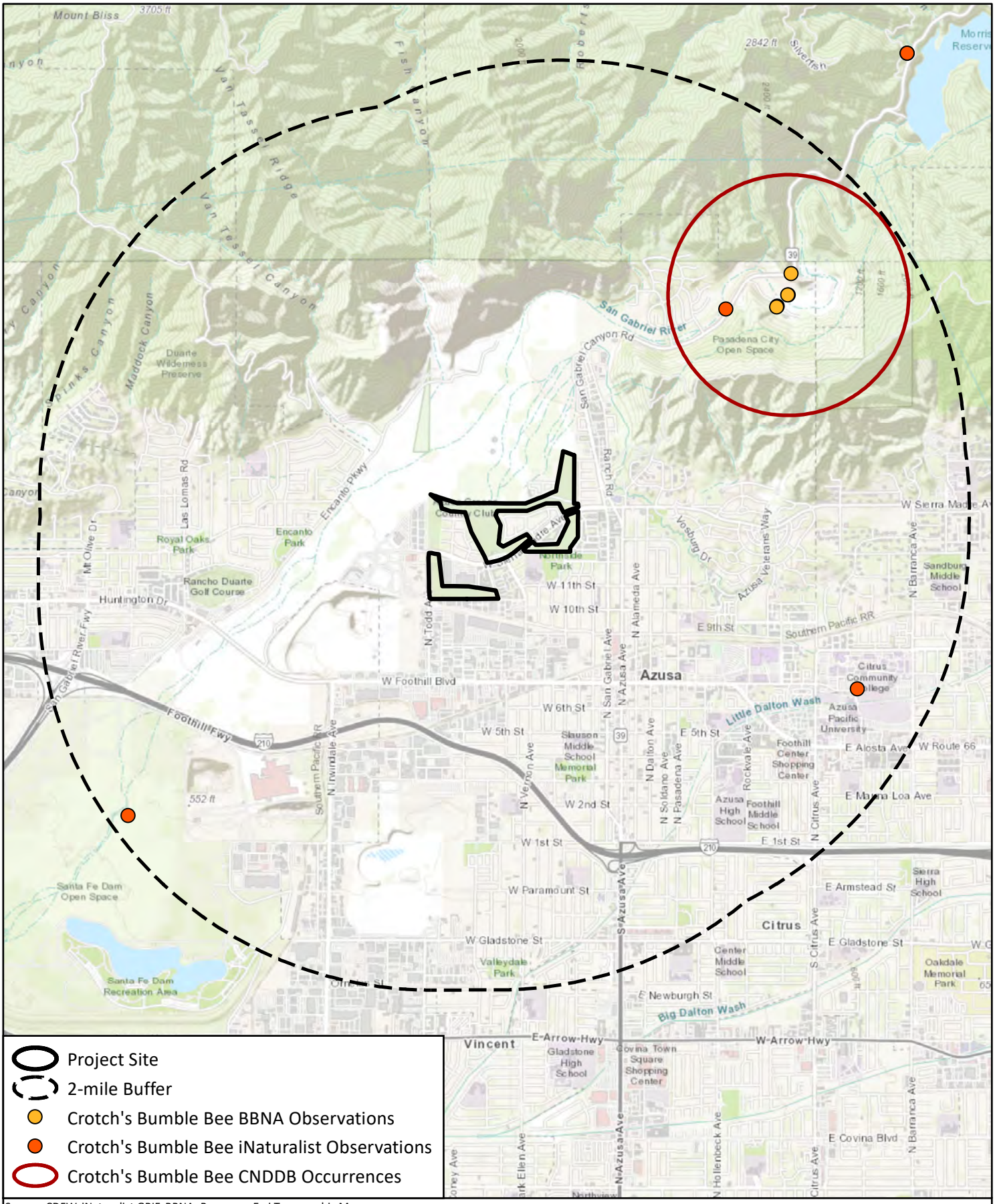
Monarch Overwintering Site

AZUSA GREENS COUNTRY CLUB GOLF COURSE REDESIGN PROJECT

BUSBY Biological Services

N

0 2 4 Miles


Project Site
2-mile Buffer
Crotch's Bumble Bee BBNA Observations
Crotch's Bumble Bee iNaturalist Observations
Crotch's Bumble Bee CNDDB Occurrences
Source: CDFW, iNaturalist GBIF, BBNA; Basemap: Esri Topographic Map
Crotch's Bumble Bee
BUSBY Biological Services
AZUSA GREENS COUNTRY CLUB GOLF COURSE REDESIGN PROJECT
N
0
1,750
3,500
Feet

ATTACHMENT 5
Summary of Preparers' Qualifications

BUSBY
Biological Services

Darin A. Busby, Principal Biologist

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Mr. Busby has over 25 years of biological experience in the fields of wildlife research and education, and environmental consulting. His primary areas of expertise include conducting focused surveys and monitoring for a variety of state- and federally listed sensitive plant, invertebrate, amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal species; evaluating impacts to sensitive biological resources; conducting both general and species-specific habitat assessments; designing, implementing, and managing field studies for general biological surveys and large-scale baseline ecological studies; performing wildlife movement studies; and conducting jurisdictional wetland delineations. In addition, Mr. Busby has experience preparing a variety of technical reports; managing project databases; and mapping with Global Positioning Systems.

Mr. Busby is knowledgeable of local, state, and federal regulatory requirements. He has worked on projects for a variety of clients, including government agencies, utility companies, military installations, and private landowners and developers as well as local, state, and federal regulatory agencies. He has a Federal Endangered Species Act 10(a)(1)(A) recovery permit for Quino checkerspot butterfly, coastal California gnatcatcher, and fairy shrimp, and he conducts surveys for western Crotch's bumble bee, Hermes copper butterfly, desert tortoise, flat-tailed horned lizard, arroyo toad, western, burrowing owl, and least Bell's vireo, among other species.

PERMITS/CERTIFICATIONS/AUTHORIZATIONS

- USFWS Permit (TE-115373-4) – Approved to survey for and monitor nests of coastal California gnatcatcher, survey for Quino checkerspot butterfly, and survey for all California vernal pool branchiopods (fairy shrimp)
- USFWS Approval – Survey and monitor for desert tortoise, handle and monitor for arroyo toad
- CDFW Scientific Collecting Permit (#006243) – Approved to survey for insects, herpetofauna, birds, small mammals, and plants
- CDFW Memorandum of Understanding (#006243) – Approved to survey for California black rail
- BLM – Approved to survey for and handle flat-tailed horned lizard
- Willow Flycatcher Survey Training Workshop, Kern River Preserve, 2003
- Certification in Wetland Delineation Techniques, Management, and Advanced Hydric Soils.
- Federally, State, and Locally Certified Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE)

EDUCATION

- B.S. Ecology & Evolution, University of California, Santa Barbara (1998)
- Wildlife Management Program, The School for Field Studies – Boston University, Kenya, East Africa (1997)

BUSBY
Biological Services

Brian D. Parker, Senior Biologist

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY

Mr. Parker has been a project manager and field biologist in southern California since 1999. He has managed a wide variety of biological projects, including residential subdivisions, single-family homes, public infrastructure and roadways, and large-scale utility projects. He is experienced at vegetation mapping, species-specific habitat assessments, species surveys, habitat restoration, wetland delineations, and technical reporting. He has demonstrated skill communicating with construction managers and field crews, ensuring construction projects in environmentally sensitive areas comply with Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program requirements.

He has a Federal Endangered Species Act 10(a)(1)(A) recovery permit for Quino checkerspot butterfly, coastal California gnatcatcher, and fairy shrimp, and he conducts surveys for western Crotch's bumble bee, Hermes copper butterfly, desert tortoise, flat-tailed horned lizard, arroyo toad, western, burrowing owl, and least Bell's vireo. He also has formal field training in ecology, field capture, and acoustic monitoring of bat species as well as wildlife movement and tracking.

Mr. Parker has managed large environmental on-call contracts for which he managed and coordinated technical specialists in numerous subject areas, including biological resources, archaeological resources, noise, air quality, greenhouse gas, traffic, hazardous materials, and visual analysis. In addition, he has functioned as biological task lead for on-call contracts with various jurisdictions. He has successfully prepared numerous biological assessments, biological technical reports, resource management plans, habitat conservation plans, and restoration plans.

PERMITS/CERTIFICATIONS/AUTHORIZATIONS

- USFWS Permit (Currently working as an independent surveyor under Darin Busby's permit TE-115373-4) – Approved to survey for coastal California gnatcatcher, Quino checkerspot butterfly, and all California vernal pool branchiopods (fairy shrimp)
- CDFW Scientific Collecting Permit (#191710001) – Approved to survey for invertebrates, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles
- BLM – Approved to survey, handle, and monitor for flat-tailed horned lizard
- County of San Diego Approved CEQA Consultants List for Biological Resources

EDUCATION

- M.B.A. University of California, Davis Graduate School of Management
- M.A. Biology, University of California, Los Angeles
- B.S. Ecology, University of California, San Diego