

Appendix C-3

Park Tree Inventory Report

Final

LOS ANGELES RIVER PHASE IV BIKE PATH PROJECT

Park Tree Inventory Report

Prepared for
City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
- Bureau of Engineering

February 2025



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Prepared for:
City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works -
Bureau of Engineering
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February 2025

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- D. Tree Protection Specifications
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Acronyms and Other Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
ASCA	American Society of Consulting Arborist
BOE	City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
City	City of Los Angeles
DSH	diameter at standard height
ESA	Environmental Science Associates
LADOT	Los Angeles Department of Transportation
LA River	Los Angeles River
Ordinance	City Protected Tree and Shrub Ordinance
Project Site	Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project Site
RAP	City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks
RAP Policy	RAP Tree Preservation Policy
RCA	Registered Consulting Arborists
Report	Park Tree Inventory Report
SR	State Route
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

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LOS ANGELES RIVER PHASE IV BIKE PATH PROJECT

Park Tree Inventory Report

Introduction

The purpose of this Park Tree Inventory Report (Report) is to document all park tree plantings located within the Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project Site (Project Site). The Project Site consists of the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive within the City of Los Angeles (City). The purpose of this park tree inventory is to provide baseline tree data in support of the project.

The park trees are managed by the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks (RAP). The RAP Tree Preservation Policy (RAP Policy) provides protection of specified trees, protect their value, and avoid significant negative impacts to the ecosystem. The Policy regulates protection of trees in four categories:

- Ordinance Trees Protected by the City Protected Tree and Shrub Ordinance (Ordinance).
- Heritage Trees are individual trees of any size or species that are specifically designated as heritage because of their historical, commemorative, or horticultural significance.
- Special Habitat Value Trees are native trees located on RAP managed lands.
- Common Park Trees are generally mature exotic trees that have value beyond the shade they provide to park users and are a scenic resource.

Specifically, the City Ordinance regulates specific native trees and shrubs that have a trunk diameter of 4 inches or greater in cumulative diameter, measured at a height of 4 feet and 6 inches above grade. The Ordinance protects the following species:

- Indigenous oaks (*Quercus* species) in southern California though excluding scrub oaks;
- Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*);
- Western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*);
- California bay (*Umbellularia californica*);
- Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*)¹;
- Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*).

¹ Since the adoption of the ordinance the name has changed to blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and is referred as such herein through the remainder of the report.

When a large number of trees are proposed for removal the notification protocol in the RAP Policy must be followed. The protocol assures that information is communicated to the public, City council offices, the Park Advisory Board, and to the department Divisions affected by the removal project. The protocol provides an opportunity for the public to become involved with forestry issues and for department coordination. Additionally, tree replacement is guided by the RAP Policy and by the objectives and functions as defined by the Department. RAP trees are planted according to the RAP Reforestation Program. Sometimes when crowding or other physical constraints make it impossible to plant the same tree in the same place where it was removed, an alternate location is found. Undesirable tree species are not replaced.

In addition to RAP trees, all trees located adjacent the Project Site and within the California Department of Transportation right-of-way (Caltrans ROW) for the State Route 134 (SR-134) were inventoried.

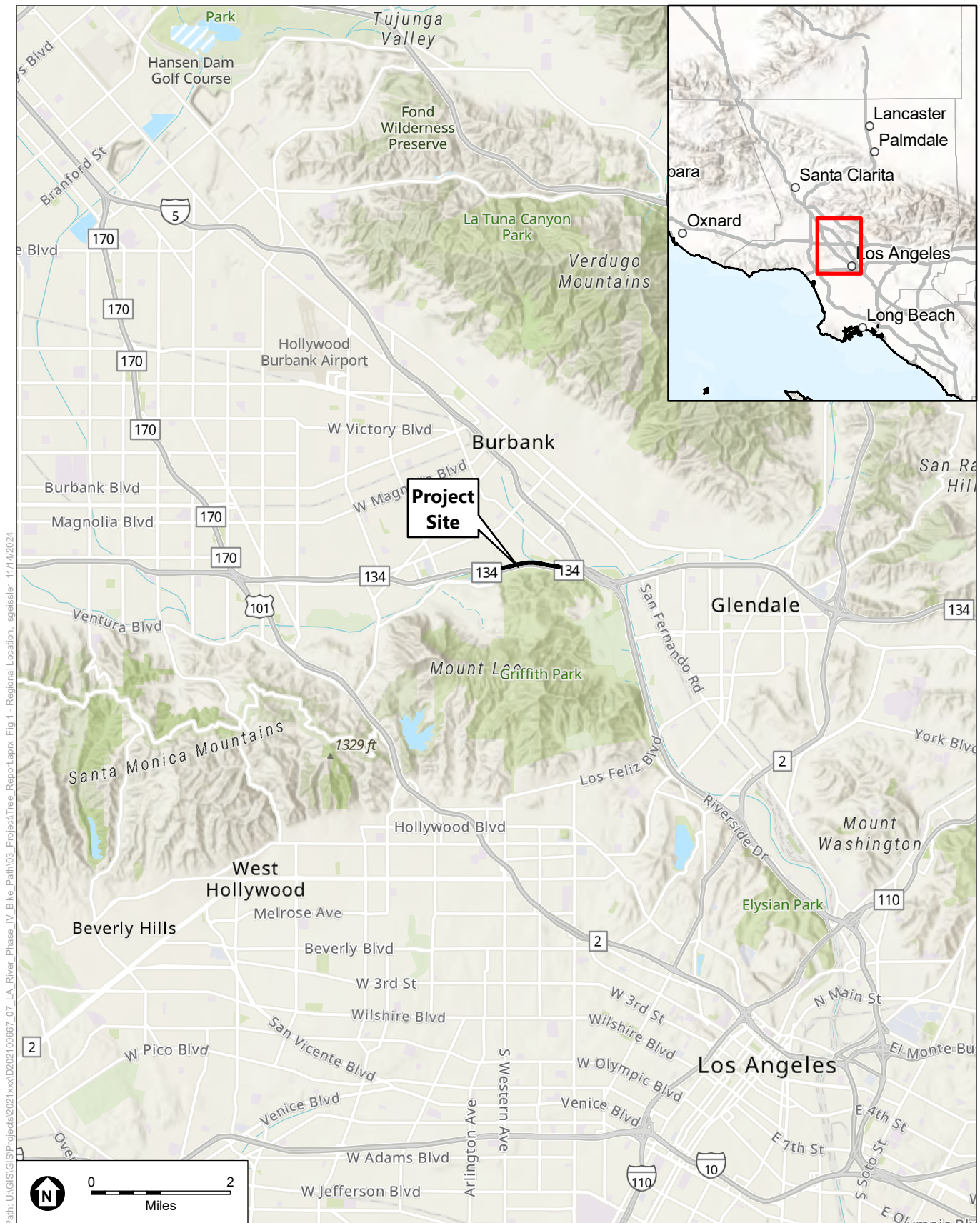
This report provides a results summary of trees inventoried and an impact analysis based on site plans provided on February 24, 2025.

Background and Assignment

The proposed Project is located in the City of Los Angeles on the north side of the Santa Monica Mountains (see **Figure 1**, *Regional Location*). More specifically, it is located within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Burbank 7.5-minute quadrangle in Township 1 North, Range 14 West, Section 0. Impacts are proposed along a narrow strip between the Los Angeles River (LA River) to the north and SR-134 to the south; it stretches west to east from Forest Lawn Drive to the Riverside Drive bridge (see **Figure 2**, *Project Site Map*).

Project Description

The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering (BOE) as lead agency under CEQA, and the Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) as Project proponent, propose to implement the Project, which would construct a new multi-use trail segment along the south side of the LA River from the existing western terminus of the Los Angeles River Bikeway located just to the west of Riverside Drive westward to approximately 200 feet east of Forest Lawn Drive in the Hollywood Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The total length of the Project is just under one mile (approximately 4,600 feet). The trail segment would include a new paved path on the northern side of the proposed trail alignment for use by pedestrians and cyclists, an equestrian-only unpaved trail on the south side of the alignment, and associated retaining walls, concrete fencing, path lighting, and limited utility relocations.



SOURCE: ESA, 2024

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Figure 1
Regional Map



SOURCE: Mapbox; ESA, 2024

Los Angeles River Phase IV Bike Path Project

Figure 2
Project Vicinity

Methodology

Field Surveys

All trees located within the Project Site and the Caltrans ROW were surveyed on October 28, November 6 and 8, 2024, by ESA American Society of Consulting Arborists (ASCA) Registered Consulting Arborist (RCA) Ryan Gilmore (RCA#769) see **Appendix A**, *Arborist Certifications*. Additionally, he is a Board Certified Master Arborist with the International Society of Arboriculture. The site visits were conducted under clear weather daylight conditions. Survey data for each tree is provided in **Appendix B**, *Tree Inventory Matrix*. For each tree, the trunk location was recorded with Collector for ArcGIS using an Arrow 100 Submeter GNSS Receiver and a smart phone. The physical characteristics and physical condition for each tree was collected as described below.

Physical Characteristics

- Diameter at standard height (DSH) (4.5-foot trunk height) – measured from the base of the tree using a forester’s diameter-equivalent tape.
- Canopy spread – physically measured where access allows.
- Height – visually measured.
- Health and structural ratings were assigned on the criteria described below.

Physical Condition

- Identification of damage caused by pathogens or insect pests, by natural causes such as lightning, or by human activity
- Evaluation of vigor based on such parameters as amount of new growth, leaf color, abnormal bark, dead wood, evidence of wilt, excessive necrosis or leaf chlorosis, thinning of crown, etc.
- Assessment of the overall health of the tree based on the evaluation of vigor, presence of damage, and comparison to the typical archetype tree of the same species
- Evaluation of vigor based on such parameters as amount of new growth, leaf color, abnormal bark, dead wood, evidence of wilt, excessive necrosis or leaf chlorosis, thinning of crown, etc.
- Notes about damage caused by pathogens or insect pests, by natural causes such as lightning, or by human activity. Assessment of the overall health of the tree based on the evaluation of vigor, presence of damage, and comparison to the typical archetype tree of the same species.

Rating

For each tree, a subjective alphabetical rank of “A” through “F” was assigned for health, vigor, balance and aesthetic. Ranks were based on the criteria described below:

- “A” = Very Healthy/Excellent: A healthy and vigorous tree characteristic of its species and reasonably free of any visible signs of stress, disease, or pest infestation. With regards to balance and aesthetics, trunks are straight and canopies well balanced and the tree exemplifies the ideal archetype for the species.
- “B” = Healthy/Good: A healthy and vigorous tree with minor visible signs of stress, disease, and/or pest infestation. Some maintenance measures may need to be implemented, such as pruning of dead

wood or broken branches. Tree may lean slightly, canopies may not be evenly balanced, or the tree may otherwise be marginally challenged aesthetically.

- “C” = Average Health/Fair: Although healthy in overall appearance, there is abnormal amount of stress or disease/insect infestation, and a substantial amount of maintenance may be needed. The trunk may be growing at a more substantial angle or the canopy may have “holes” or be further out of balance.
- “D” = Dying/Poor: A tree that may be exhibiting substantially more stress, disease, or insect damage than what is expected for the species. The tree may be in a state of rapid decline, and may show various signs of dieback, necrosis, or other symptoms caused by pathogens or insect pests. The tree may lean significantly and the canopy is far out of balance.
- “F” = Dead/Very Poor: This tree has no foliage and exhibits no sign of life or vigor. Tree may be prone on the ground or otherwise severely aesthetically compromised.

Survey data for each tree is located in Appendix B as a separate table. Individual tree photographs are presented in **Appendix C, Individual Tree Photographs**.

Results

A total of 291 trees consisting of 26 species were observed within and/or adjacent the Project Site (see **Table 1, Summary of RAP and Caltrans Trees Observed**). Of the 291 trees, 131 are located within the Project Site and 160 trees are located within the Caltrans ROW. Of the 131 trees located within the Project Site 46 trees protected by the City Ordinance, 18 special habitat value trees, 41 common park trees, and the remaining 26 are undesirable non-native invasive species (see **Table 2, Summary of Classifications of RAP and Caltrans Trees Observed**). Of the 160 trees located within the Caltrans ROW 31 trees protected by the City Ordinance and 129 are unprotected trees. A summary of the trees on the Project Site is provided in Appendix B.

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF RAP AND CALTRANS TREES OBSERVED

Common Name	Scientific Name	RAP Trees Observed	Caltrans Trees Observed
Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	—	12
Ash	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	—	1
Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	52	2
Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	13	10
Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	—	28
California Fan Palm	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	—	2
Canary Island Pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	—	10
Carob	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	—	5
Castor Bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	8	—
Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	1	25
Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	10	17
Floss Silk Tree	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	—	10
Gum	<i>Eucalyptus species</i>	—	1
Hackberry	<i>Celtis species</i>	10	—
Hollyleaf Cherry	<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	1	—
Laurel Sumac	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	—	9
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	1	1

Common Name	Scientific Name	RAP Trees Observed	Caltrans Trees Observed
Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	13	4
Silk Oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	—	5
Silver Dollar Gum	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	3	4
Southern California Black Walnut	<i>Juglans californica</i>	1	3
Toyon	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	—	1
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	16	—
Tree Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	2	—
Valley Oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	—	6
Western Sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	—	4
Total Trees		131	160

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF CLASSIFICATIONS OF RAP AND CALTRANS TREES OBSERVED

Tree Classification	Overall Number of Trees Observed
RAP - Ordinance Tree	46
RAP - Heritage Tree	—
RAP - Special Habitat Value Trees	18
RAP - Common Park Tree	41
RAP - Undesirable Species	26
Caltrans Tree (Unprotected)	129
Caltrans Tree (Ordinance)	31
Total Trees	291

A depiction of all RAP and Caltrans ROW trees on the Project Site is included on **Figure 3, Tree Location Exhibit**. Individual tree photographs are presented in Appendix C. It should be noted that there exists a jurisdictional discrepancy for a number of trees that are located south of the fence line that separates the Caltrans ROW and the Project Site. Trees were assigned their jurisdiction status based on their physical relation to the fence line in physical reality and not the Caltrans ROW line presented in Figure 3. There appears to be a discrepancy between the spatial limits of the Caltrans ROW line and the physical fence line. It is assumed that trees located north of the fence line are maintained by the City. Likewise, trees located to the south are maintained by Caltrans. Additionally, these tree plantings are consistent with other Caltrans plantings. Trees with this aforementioned distinction include tree numbers: 132-138, 174, 185, 192, 219, 254-257, and 287-291. Undesirable species consisted of 16 Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), two tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), and eight castor bean (*Ricinus communis*). These species are considered to be invasive by the California Invasive Plant Council. Tree of Heaven and tree tobacco have a rating of Moderate and castor bean has a rating of Limited (Cal-IPC 2024).

Tree Assessment Ratings

As presented in Appendix B, 82 of the trees exhibit Good health, 147 of the trees exhibit Fair health, 58 trees exhibit Poor health, and four are Dead. For structure ratings, 78 of the trees exhibit Good structure, 125 trees exhibit Fair structure, 84 trees show signs of Poor structure, and four trees are Dead. **Table 3, Summary of Tree Assessment Ratings**, provides a summary of the tree assessment ratings.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF TREE ASSESSMENT RATINGS

Assessment Rating Category	Good	Fair	Poor	Dead
Health	82	147	58	4
Structure	78	125	84	4

The majority of the assessment rating categories were rated Good to Fair. Four castor beans (Tree Nos. 125, 126, 127, and 129) were observed to be infested with invasive shothole borer (*Euwallacea* species). Castor beans are a known reproduction host for invasive shothole borer.

Tree Impacts

The project will involve the construction of new pathways and associated infrastructure. The resulting impact to trees will vary based on their proximity to construction activities. The locations of the trees with impact status are provided in **Figure 4**, *Tree Impact Exhibit*. The determination made regarding the type and extent of each tree impact is based on the following:

- Avoidance – Proposed construction does not extend within the TPZ of a tree.
- Encroachment – Proposed construction extends into the <35% of the TPZ of a tree and is expected to result in impacts but not requiring removal.
- Removal – Proposed construction will result in >35% of the TPZ resulting in the removal of the tree.

As depicted in Figure 4, a total of 58 trees located within the project site will be encroached into the TPZ in order to accommodate the proposed construction activities. A total of 25 trees located within the Project Site will require removal in order to accommodate the proposed construction activities. In the Caltrans ROW, a total of 15 trees will be encroached and 52 will require removal.

It should be noted that these impact calculations are based a surface projection analysis that determines the approximate percentage of the TPZ encroached upon and may not represent the actual rootzone of an individual tree. **Table 4**, *Summary of Tree Impacts*, provides a summary of the tree impacts by regulated status.

TABLE 4
SUMMARY OF TREE IMPACTS

Assessment Rating Category	Common Tree	Ordinance Tree	Special Habitat Tree	Undesirable Tree	Caltrans – Ordinance Tree	Caltrans – Unprotected Tree	Totals
Avoided	11	28	13	11	10	83	156
Encroached	19	13	2	9	3	12	58
Removed	11	5	3	6	18	34	77
Totals	41	46	18	26	31	129	291



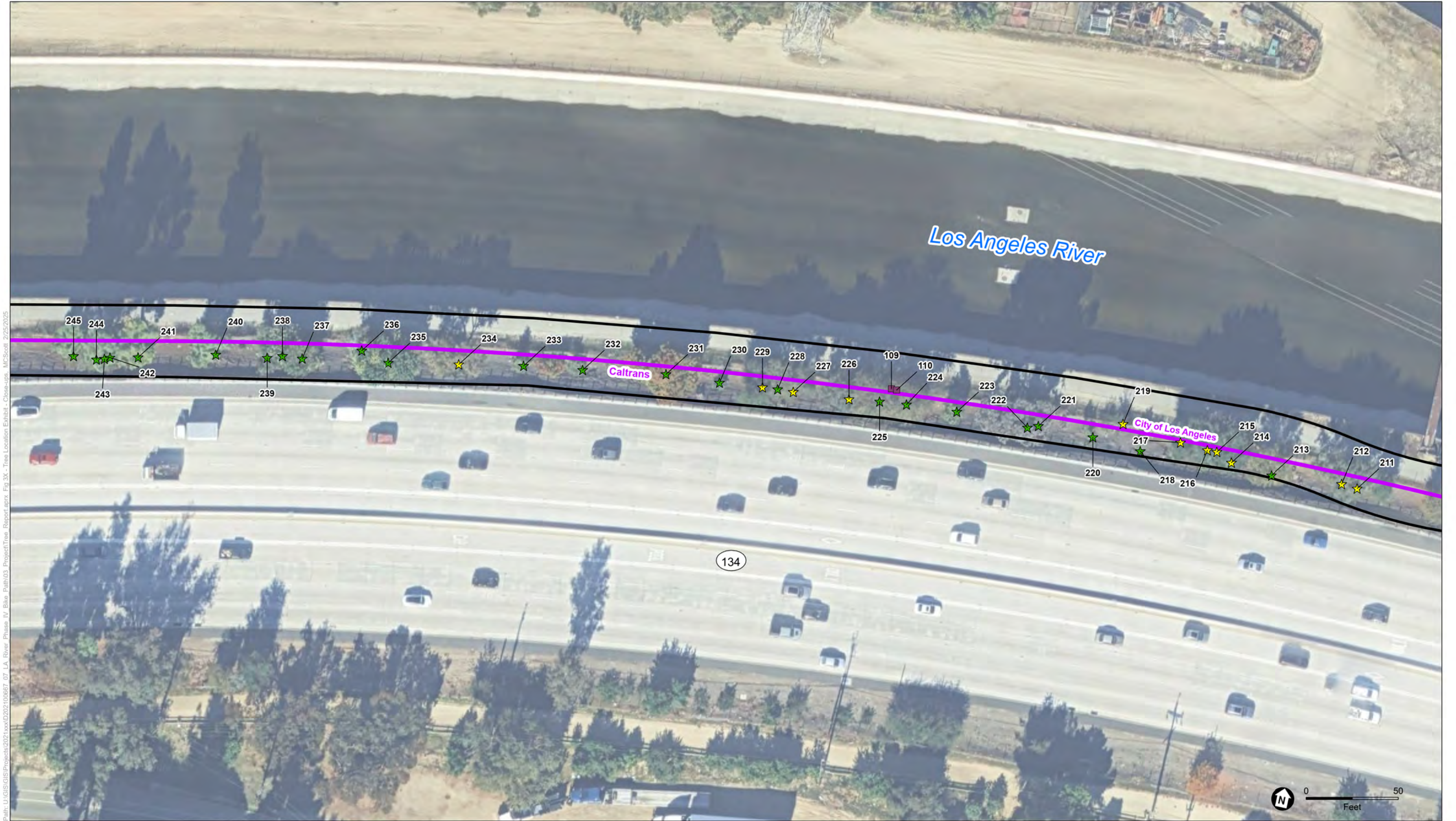
SOURCE: ESA, 2024



Regulations Status			
Project Site	CalTrans - Unprotected	City of LA RAP - Ordinance	
Caltrans ROW	CalTrans - Ordinance	City of LA RAP - Common	City of LA RAP - Undesirable

City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure 3-2
Tree Location Exhibit 2



SOURCE: ESA, 2024



Regulations Status	
 Project Site	★ CalTrans - Unprotected
 Caltrans ROW	★ CalTrans - Ordinance
	 City of LA RAP - Special Habitat Value

City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure 3-3
Tree Location Exhibit 3



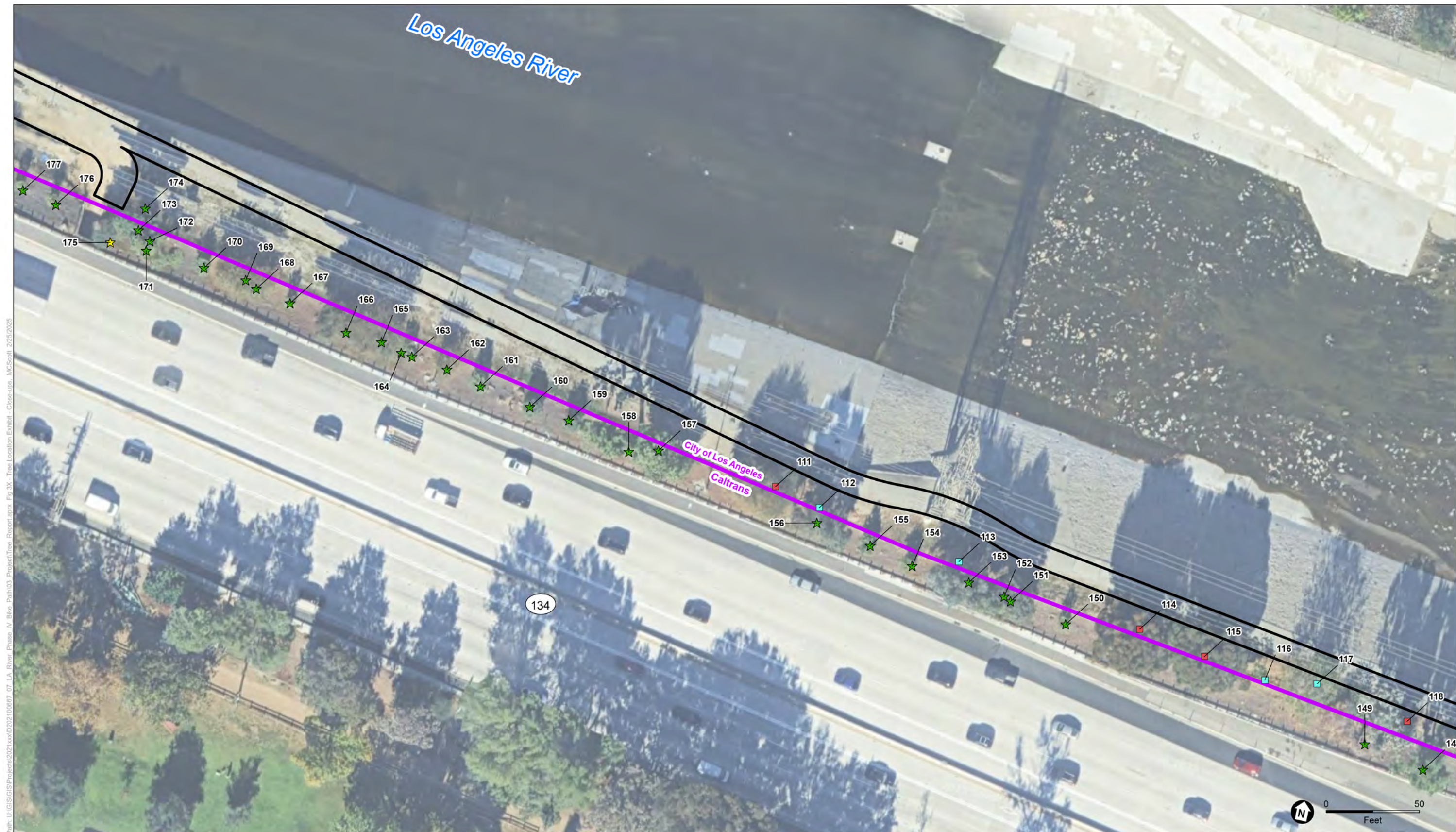
SOURCE: ESA, 2024



Regulations Status	
Project Site	Caltrans - Unprotected
Caltrans ROW	Caltrans - Ordinance

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Figure 3-4
Tree Location Exhibit 4



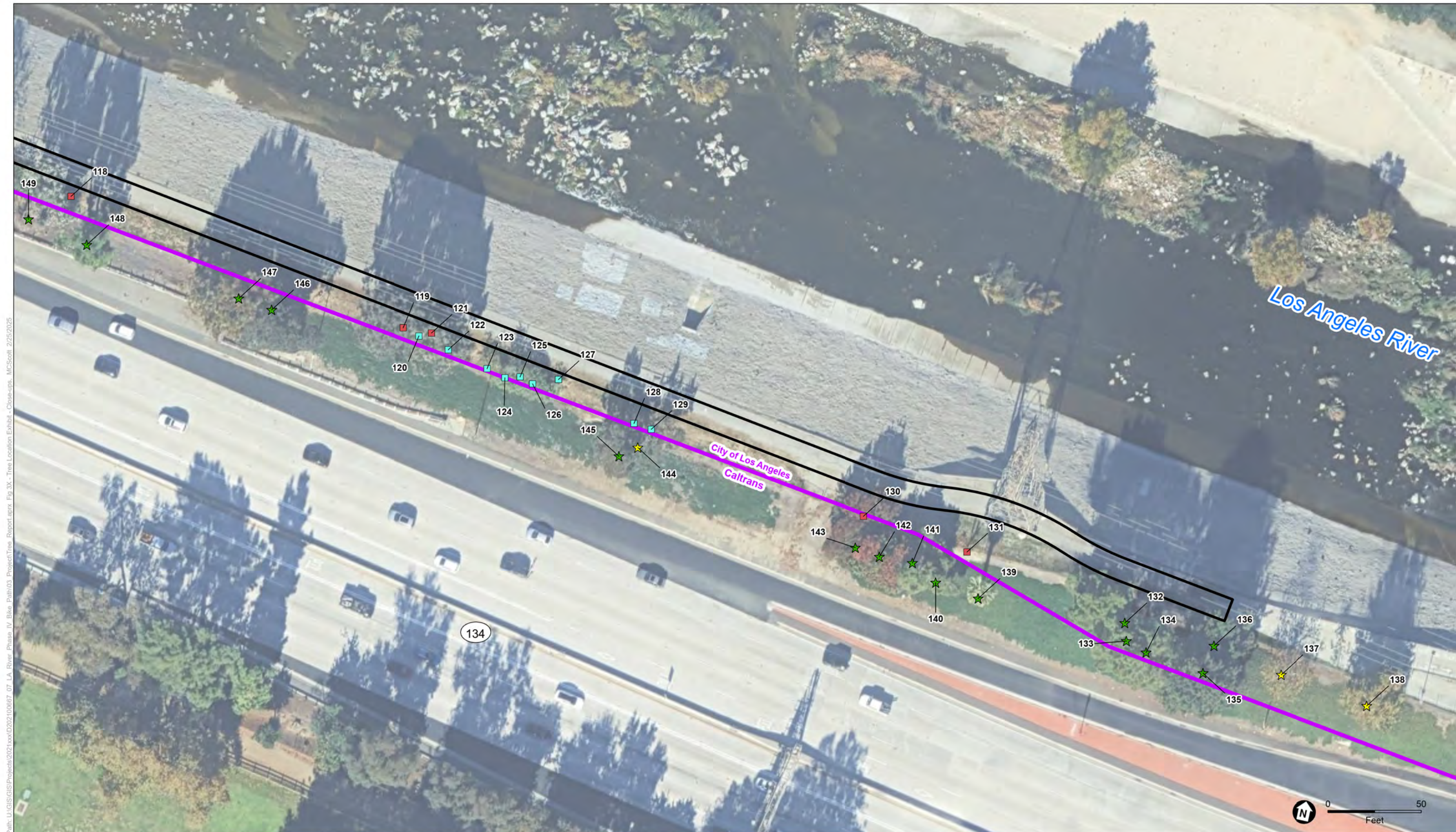
SOURCE: ESA, 2024



Regulations Status			
	Project Site		CalTrans - Unprotected
	Caltrans ROW		CalTrans - Ordinance
			City of LA RAP - Common
			City of LA RAP - Undesirable

City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure 3-5
Tree Location Exhibit 5



SOURCE: ESA, 2024



Regulations Status	
Project Site	CalTrans - Unprotected
Caltrans ROW	CalTrans - Ordinance
	City of LA RAP - Common
	City of LA RAP - Undesirable

City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure 3-6
Tree Location Exhibit 6



SOURCE: ESA, 2024



City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure 4-1
Tree Impact Exhibit 1



SOURCE: ESA, 2024



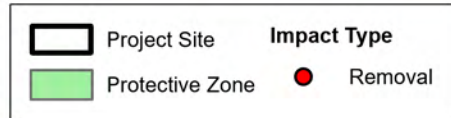
	Project Site	Impact Type
	Protective Zone	Not Impacted
		Encroached
		Removal

City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure 4-2
Tree Impact Exhibit 2



SOURCE: ESA, 2024



City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure 4-3
Tree Impact Exhibit 3





SOURCE: ESA, 2024



City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure 4-4
Tree Impact Exhibit 4



SOURCE: ESA, 2024



	Project Site	Impact Type
	Protective Zone	Not Impacted
		Encroached
		Removal

City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure 4-5
Tree Impact Exhibit 5



SOURCE: ESA, 2024



City of Los Angeles LA River Phase IV Bike Path

Figure 4-6
Tree Impact Exhibit 6

A depiction of all impacts to trees on the Project Site is included on Figure 4. Individual trees with proposed impact status is provided in *Appendix B, Tree Inventory Matrix*.

Recreation and Parks – Tree Protection Specifications

RAP has their own required tree protection specifications for construction projects. These specifications provide tree protection and mitigation measures for active construction sites and are presented as **Appendix D, Protection of Trees During Construction**.

City Trees Required Replacement

The eight Common Park Trees proposed for removal must follow the guidelines set forth in the Appendix J, Tree Removal Procedures. These guidelines six step process be completed before any common parks can be removed. Additionally, the sixth step requires that RAP Policy Appendix K, *Notification Protocols*, be used to notify the public of the pending proposed tree removals. These two RAP Policy appendices are presented on **Appendix E, RAP Policy Tree Removal Procedures and Notification Protocols**. The RAP Policy tree replacement is guided by the objectives and functions as defined by the Department. RAP trees are planted according to the established Reforestation Program. As stated in Appendix D, park trees are typically replaced on a 1:1 ratio for measured trunk diameter inches for each tree removed. Therefore, each one-inch D.B.H. of an existing tree shall be replaced with a minimum one-inch caliper new tree. For example, a single-trunk tree whose D.B.H. is 9-inches may be replaced with 36 trees of ¼-inch caliper, or with 3 trees of 3-inch caliper. The specific number of replacement trees will be determined by RAP Forestry staff and the project landscape architect. The eleven common park trees proposed for removal have a total combined trunk replacement value of 199.4-inches. An example tree replacement scenario would be to 100 2-inch caliper replacement trees to meet the total combined replacement value of 199.4-inches. The 19 Common Park Trees proposed to be encroached are to be preserved in place. If these trees decline as a result of proposed construction activities, they are to be mitigated per the guidelines set forth in the Appendix J, Tree Removal Procedures.

The 13 Ordinance Trees proposed to be encroached are to be preserved in place. If these trees decline as a result of proposed construction activities, they are to be mitigated at a 4:1 ratio with at a minimum 4 – 24-inch inch box trees. Additionally, if the diameter of a tree to be removed exceeds 10-inches in D.B.H then RAP's inch per inch policy would be used to determine replacement requirements beyond the 4 – 24-inch box requirement. A total of five Ordinance Trees located within the Project Site are proposed for removal. Of these five Ordinance Trees three meet or exceed 10-inches in D.B.H thus requiring tree replacement at the 1:1 ratio for measured trunk diameter. These three Ordinance Trees have a total combined trunk replacement value of 55.6-inches. The specific number of replacement trees will be determined by RAP Forestry staff and the project landscape architect. The remaining two Ordinance Trees will be replaced with 8 24-inch inch box trees. **Table 5, Summary of Ordinance Trees to be Removed**, provides a summary of the impacts and proposed replacement plantings.

TABLE 5
SUMMARY OF ORDINANCE TREES TO BE REMOVED

Tree Identification Number	Tree Species	DSH	Regulation Status	Number of Mitigation Trees
4	Blue Elderberry	9.5	Ordinance	4*
16	Southern California Black Walnut	3.5, 2.5, 1.5	Ordinance	4*
88	Blue Elderberry	3.8, 3.0, 3.0, 2.5, 2.5, 2.0, 4.0	Ordinance	21**
92	Blue Elderberry	7.1, 2.1, 1.6	Ordinance	11**
106	Coast Live Oak	6.0, 5.5, 6.5, 6.0	Ordinance	24**
Total Replacement Trees				64

* Replacement trees are to be 24-inch box in size.

** Assumes a 1.0-inch caliper replacement tree. Final caliper size used is at the discretion of LA RAP.

The three Special Habitat Value Trees proposed for removal must follow the guidelines set forth in the Appendix J, Tree Removal Procedures. The three Special Habitat Value Trees proposed for removal have a total combined trunk replacement value of 6.6-inches. The two Special Habitat Value Trees proposed to be encroached are to be preserved in place. If these trees decline as a result of proposed construction activities, they are to be mitigated per the guidelines set forth in the Appendix J, Tree Removal Procedures. **Table 6, Summary of Special Habitat Value Trees to be Removed**, provides a summary of the impacts and proposed replacement plantings.

TABLE 6
SUMMARY OF SPECIAL HABITAT VALUE TREES TO BE REMOVED

Tree Identification Number	Tree Species	DSH	Regulation Status	Number of Mitigation Trees
44	Coast Live Oak	3.1	Special Habitat Value	4*
109	Mexican Elderberry	1.5	Special Habitat Value	2*
110	Mexican Elderberry	2.0	Special Habitat Value	4*
Total Replacement Trees				10*

* Assumes a 1.0-inch caliper replacement tree. Final caliper size used is at the discretion of LA RAP.

The six undesirable trees proposed for removal are not to be replaced. The nine undesirable trees proposed for encroachment are not to be replaced or preserved.

All mitigation tree plantings will be installed within the Project Site or other nearby City owned park lands including Griffith Park. Possible locations within Griffith Park include: Betty Davis Park, the Pump 7 area, and other portions of the park closest to the Project Site.

Caltrans Tree Replacement

Within the Caltrans ROW a total of 18 Ordinance trees will require removal to accommodate the proposed construction. A total of three Ordinance trees will be encroached. Additionally, a total of 34 unprotected trees will require removal. Lastly, 12 unprotected trees will be encroached upon by proposed construction activities. It is not clear what mitigation is due if any for proposed tree impacts within the Caltrans ROW. Coordination with Caltrans will be necessary to determine final tree replacement. However, at this time it is proposed to replace Caltrans trees using RAP Policy.

Of these 18 Ordinance Trees 14 meet or exceed 10-inches in D.B.H thus requiring tree replacement at the 1:1 ratio for measured trunk diameter. These 14 Ordinance Trees have a total combined trunk replacement value of 244-inches. The specific number of replacement trees will be determined by RAP Forestry staff and the project landscape architect. The remaining four Ordinance Trees will be replaced with 16 24-inch inch box trees. **Table 7, Summary of Caltrans Ordinance Trees to be Removed**, provides a summary of the impacts and proposed minimum replacement plantings. It is at LA RAP's discretion to determine replacement tree trunk sizes and species palette.

TABLE 7
SUMMARY OF CALTRANS ORDINANCE TREES TO BE REMOVED

Tree Identification Number	Tree Species	DSH	Regulation Status	Number of Mitigation Trees
207	Valley Oak	18	Ordinance	18**
208	Valley Oak	13	Ordinance	13**
211	Coast Live Oak	8, 8	Ordinance	16**
212	Coast Live Oak	9, 7, 8, 9	Ordinance	33**
214	Blue Elderberry	8	Ordinance	4*
215	Coast Live Oak	16	Ordinance	16**
216	Coast Live Oak	10	Ordinance	10**
217	Coast Live Oak	5.5	Ordinance	4*
219	Coast Live Oak	2.5 2.5	Ordinance	4*
226	Valley Oak	14, 8	Ordinance	22**
227	Coast Live Oak	7	Ordinance	4*
229	Coast Live Oak	6, 9	Ordinance	15**
234	Valley Oak	25	Ordinance	25**
249	Coast Live Oak	10	Ordinance	10**
255	Coast Live Oak	16	Ordinance	16**
256	Coast Live Oak	9, 4	Ordinance	13**
278	Southern California Black Walnut	9, 8	Ordinance	17**

Tree Identification Number	Tree Species	DSH	Regulation Status	Number of Mitigation Trees
279	Southern California Black Walnut	8, 7, 5	Ordinance	20**
Total Replacement Trees				260
* Replacement trees are to be 24-inch box in size.				
** Assumes a 1.0-inch caliper replacement tree. Final caliper size used is at the discretion of LA RAP.				

Recommendations

As noted above, trees located within and adjacent the Project Site will be impacted by the proposed construction activities. The following is a summary of recommended tree actions:

- Remove undesirable species including: 16 Tree of Heaven, two tree tobacco, and eight castor beans.
- Monitor for invasive shothole borer infestations.
- Implement the RAP tree protection specifications presented in Appendix D.
- Implement the requirements as stated in Appendices J and K of the RAP Policy presented in Appendix E.
- Replace the eight removed Common Park Trees and three Special Habitat Value Trees at a 1:1 trunk diameter ratio. Exact number of replacement trees and species to be determined by RAP Forestry staff and the project landscape architect. If an encroached tree declines as a result of construction activities, they are to be mitigated per the guidelines set forth in the Appendix J, Tree Removal Procedures.
- If one of the 13 Ordinance Trees proposed to be encroached declines as a result of construction activities, they are to be mitigated at a minimum 4:1 ratio with 4 – 24-inch inch box trees. Additionally, if the diameter of a tree to be removed exceeds 10-inches in D.B.H then RAPs inch per inch policy would be used to determine replacement requirements.
- Establish a tree monitoring program to be managed by a qualified arborist. The monitoring program should cover all phases of construction including: pre-construction, active construction, and post-construction. If any encroached trees fail during construction or post-construction it should be mitigated at the applicable rate per RAP Policy.
- Coordinate with Caltrans to determine final tree replacement for trees located in their ROW.

Bibliography

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<https://www.cal-ipc.org/plants/profiles/>.

City of Los Angeles. 2022. City of Los Angeles Recreation and Parks Department – Urban Forest Program.

ISA (International Society of Arboriculture). 2019. *Guide for Plant Appraisal*. 10th edition. Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers.

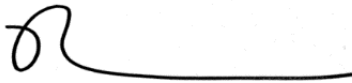
Certification of Performance

I, Ryan Gilmore, certify:

- That I have personally inspected the tree(s) and/or the property referred to in this report and have stated my findings accurately. The extent of the evaluation and appraisal is stated in the attached report and the Terms of Assignment;
- That I have no current or prospective interest in the vegetation or the property that is the subject of this report and have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved;
- That the analysis, opinions, and conclusions stated herein are my own;
- That my analysis, opinions, and conclusions were developed and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted arboricultural practices;
- That no one provided significant professional assistance to the consultant, except as indicated within the report;
- That my compensation is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favors the cause of the client or any other party.

I further certify that I am a member of the American Society of Consulting Arborists, Registered Consulting Arborist #769, and acknowledge, accept, and adhere to the ASCA Standards of Professional Practice. I am an International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist and have been involved in the practice of arboriculture and the study of trees for over 25 years.

Signed:




Date: February 24, 2025

Ryan Gilmore, MURP
Principal Urban Forester

Unauthorized separation or removal of any portion of this report deems it invalid as a whole.

Conditions represented in this report are limited to the inventory date and time. Rating for health and structure do not constitute a health or structural guarantee beyond that date. Risk assessments were not performed for the purposes of this report.

Arborist Disclosure Statement

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

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

Treatment, pruning and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the scope of the arborist's services such as property boundaries, property ownership, site lines, disputes between neighbors, and other issues. Arborists cannot take such considerations into account unless complete and accurate information is disclosed to the arborist. An arborist should then be expected to reasonably rely upon the completeness and accuracy of the information provided.

Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled. To live near trees is to accept some degree of risk. The only way to eliminate all risk associated with trees is to eliminate all trees.

Formal risk assessments were not requested nor performed on the trees in this report.

Appendix A

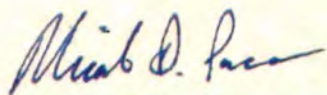
Arborist Certifications

The American Society of Consulting Arborists®


In recognition of fulfillment of the requirements for
Registered Consulting Arborist® status confers upon

Ryan Gilmore, RCA #769

Registered Membership
June 13, 2022



MICAH PACE, RCA #607; PRESIDENT



KRISTEN PHILIPS, CAE; EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



ascan | RCA
Registered Consulting Arborist®

The International Society of Arboriculture

Hereby Announces That

Ryan B. Gilmore

Has Earned the Credential

ISA Board Certified Master Arborist®

By successfully meeting ISA Board Certified Master Arborist certification requirements through demonstrated attainment of relevant competencies as supported by the ISA Credentialing Council


Caitlyn Pollihan
CEO & Executive Director

26 October 2020

Issue Date

31 December 2026

Expiration Date

WE-9009BM

Certification Number



Appendix B

Tree Inventory Matrix

TABLE B-1
PROTECTED TREE INVENTORY MATRIX

ID#	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (in.)	Ht. (ft.)	Crown (ft.)								Health	Physical	Balance	Vigor	Jurisdiction	Regulations Status	Impact Status	Notes
					NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE	N								
1	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	6.4, 2.5, 3.0,	10	8	6	4	4	4	5	6	6	D	D	C	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	
2	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	33.2	50	20	18	18	18	18	20	16	22	B	B	C	B	LA - RAP	Common	Removal	
3	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	8.8, 2.4, 2.5	14	9	9	7	5	5	6	7	7	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	
4	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	9.5	13	7	7	5	5	5	6	6	6	D	D	C	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Removal	Trunk decay.
5	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	8, 3.5	13	8	8	9	7	4	4	4	7	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Trunk decay.
6	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	2.9	8	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Not Impacted	Old stump with decay.
7	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	2.6, 2.4	9	1	2	2	3	4	5	4	3	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	
8	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	2.0	7	4	3	1	1	1	2	3	4	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Not Impacted	
9	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	1.0	6	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Not Impacted	
10	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	3.6	7	1	2	3	4	4	4	2	2	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Not Impacted	
11	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	2.4	7	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	4	C	C	D	C	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Not Impacted	Old stump.
12	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	47.4	65	22	26	32	34	34	28	26	26	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Removal	Crown dieback.
13	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	4.9, 2.5, 2.5, 4.5	12	9	9	7	7	7	9	9	8	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Removal	Entwined with the fence.
14	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	1.5, 1.5, 1, 1, 1, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5	9	5	8	7	6	6	6	9	4	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Removal	Entwined with the fence.
15	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	2.1, 1.5	9	4	4	2	2	2	3	5	5	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Not Impacted	Old stump.
16	Southern California Black Walnut	<i>Juglans californica</i>	3.5, 2.5, 1.5	9	9	8	8	5	5	7	9	9	C	C	B	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Removal	
17	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	7.6, 8.6	20	6	18	20	20	8	8	6	2	C	C	D	C	LA - RAP	Common	Removal	Lean over path.

ID#	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (in.)	Ht. (ft.)	Crown (ft.)								Health	Physical	Balance	Vigor	Jurisdiction	Regulations Status	Impact Status	Notes
					NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE	N								
18	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	11.3, 12.5, 10, 10, 9.5, 8.5, 10.1	40	16	18	18	19	18	16	18	18	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	Crown dieback.
19	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	1.9, 0.5, 1.7	7	4	4	5	2	3	6	4	4	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	
20	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	11.1	7	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	D	D	B	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Topped.
21	Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	5.2	9	9	8	6	3	2	3	5	5	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Not Impacted	
22	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	1.2, 1, 1, 0.5	6	3	3	5	6	7	8	8	5	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Not Impacted	
23	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	5.8, 4.8, 4, 4, 2.5, 5.0, 4.8, 4.7, 4.1, 4.2	11	11	13	11	10	10	12	10	10	C	C	B	C	LA - RAP	Common	Not Impacted	
24	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	8.2, 1.3	16	6	5	2	1	1	1	1	4	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Main trunk dead.
25	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	7.0, 7.6	17	12	11	9	8	11	13	12	12	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Not Impacted	
26	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	10.2, 9.3, 2.0	18	3	4	6	10	10	12	6	2	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Encroached	Main trunks dead.
27	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	12.1, 2.0, 3.0	15	9	8	8	8	9	10	7	7	C	C	B	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	
28	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	1.5, 3.0, 1.0	8	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	B	B	B	B	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	
29	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	2.3	4	2	1	2	3	5	5	3	3	C	C	D	C	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Not Impacted	
30	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	8.4, 2.1, 7.4, 5.5	18	10	10	10	10	12	10	9	10	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Encroached	Trunk decay.
31	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	1.0, 1.5	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Not Impacted	Hacked.
32	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	3.0, 8.8	13	16	15	10	16	16	16	16	15	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	
33	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	17.6, 18.1, 8.5, 5.1	45	20	18	16	18	22	26	26	30	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	
34	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	1.5, 1, 1, 1, 1	6	4	5	4	2	2	3	3	4	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Not Impacted	
35	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	9.4, 4.9, 7.8	9	6	8	8	6	2	8	6	6	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Encroached	Trunk decay. Topped.

ID#	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (in.)	Ht. (ft.)	Crown (ft.)								Health	Physical	Balance	Vigor	Jurisdiction	Regulations Status	Impact Status	Notes
					NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE	N								
36	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	6.6, 7.5	35	17	15	13	13	9	10	8	8	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Removal	
37	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	7.8, 10.8	35	15	15	12	12	16	14	15	11	C	B	B	C	LA - RAP	Common	Removal	
38	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	8.2	25	6	9	12	12	12	9	9	5	D	D	C	D	LA - RAP	Common	Removal	Dead main stem.
39	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	4.8, 7.0, 4.5	12	6	6	9	9	8	6	7	8	D	D	C	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Main stem broken.
40	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	9.7	18	9	9	8	7	6	7	7	7	C	D	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Removal	Dead main stem.
41	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	2.0, 1.5, 1.5, 1.0	10	6	6	7	6	5	5	5	7	B	B	B	B	LA - RAP	Common	Not Impacted	
42	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	5.1, 3.1	12	6	4	4	5	6	8	8	6	B	B	C	B	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	
43	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	10.2	12	6	6	7	9	11	11	9	8	C	C	D	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Encroached	Lean east.
44	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	3.1	9	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	B	B	B	B	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Removal	
45	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	1.8, 1.2	8	3	5	5	4	5	3	4	3	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Not Impacted	Old stump sprouts.
46	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	1.4, 1.5, 1.4	9	5	3	2	2	2	3	5	8	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Not Impacted	
47	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	7.8, 2.5, 2.5	18	9	8	10	10	11	12	12	10	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	Trunk decay.
48	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	14.1, 4.4	9	5	8	8	2	3	3	5	5	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Broken trunk. Dead trunk.
49	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	12.2	9	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	3	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Almost dead.
50	Hackberry	<i>Celtis species</i>	13.7	25	15	8	8	12	12	12	16	16	B	B	B	B	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	
51	Hackberry	<i>Celtis species</i>	6.5, 7.0	17	7	8	15	20	20	16	8	1	B	B	D	B	LA - RAP	Common	Removal	Leak over path.
52	Hackberry	<i>Celtis species</i>	15.8	25	16	16	18	18	18	18	16	16	B	B	B	B	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	
53	Hackberry	<i>Celtis species</i>	13.6	25	18	18	18	12	10	6	10	18	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	
54	Hackberry	<i>Celtis species</i>	5.8	16	20	16	8	6	1	1	1	10	C	C	D	C	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	Lean northwest.
55	Hackberry	<i>Celtis species</i>	12.6	30	20	20	8	1	1	1	8	20	C	C	D	C	LA - RAP	Common	Not Impacted	

ID#	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (in.)	Ht. (ft.)	Crown (ft.)								Health	Physical	Balance	Vigor	Jurisdiction	Regulations Status	Impact Status	Notes
					NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE	N								
56	Hackberry	<i>Celtis species</i>	11.3	22	18	10	2	1	1	6	12	20	C	C	D	C	LA - RAP	Common	Not Impacted	Lean north.
57	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	1.4	6	1	6	6	2	2	2	1	1	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Not Impacted	Old stump sprout.
58	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	13.2, 4.0, 3.0	12	8	8	7	7	6	9	4	5	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Dead main trunk.
59	Hollyleaf Cherry	<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	3.0, 3.0, 3.5	9	6	6	6	8	8	6	6	6	C	C	B	C	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Not Impacted	
60	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	2.0, 2.0, 1.5, 1.0	4	6	6	7	4	6	8	7	5	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Large old stump sprouting.
61	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	9.9, 3.0	18	10	9	9	6	6	9	12	12	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Encroached	
62	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	12.3, 5, 4.5, 8, 9, 6	16	10	12	17	9	9	10	18	15	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Encroached	Trunk decay.
63	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	1.5, 1.5 .5	13	6	5	2	2	2	3	4	4	B	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Encroached	
64	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	1.7, 1.5, 0.5	8	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	B	B	B	B	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Not Impacted	
65	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	15.1, 9	19	9	14	9	6	6	8	9	8	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Trunk decay.
66	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	5.1, 5.4, 5.2, 6.5, 4.9, 3.0	9	9	9	9	6	4	4	10	12	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Encroached	
67	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	15.0, 5.0, 4.5, 10.0	1	13	13	12	10	12	12	12	12	C	D	C	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Trunk decay.
68	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	12.1, 7.5, 7.5, 3.0, 2.0, 2.0	16	9	8	6	6	7	8	13	11	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Trunk decay.
69	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	11	14	9	12	10	6	4	4	6	6	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Trunk decay.
70	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	2.8, 2.7, 2.2, 3.2	15	5	5	5	5	7	7	6	5	C	C	B	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Not Impacted	
71	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	4.6, 4.5	18	3	5	7	7	7	7	7	6	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Not Impacted	
72	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	7.5, 4.5	16	7	8	8	5	4	4	6	7	D	D	C	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Trunk decay.
73	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	5.0, 2.0, 2.0, 2.0, 2.0	12	9	8	8	6	6	6	9	9	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Large stump sprout.

ID#	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (in.)	Ht. (ft.)	Crown (ft.)								Health	Physical	Balance	Vigor	Jurisdiction	Regulations Status	Impact Status	Notes
					NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE	N								
74	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	6.0, 2.5	9	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	B	C	D	B	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Crowded.
75	Hackberry	<i>Celtis species</i>	30	40	14	16	16	16	16	18	18	15	B	C	C	B	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	Overhang freeway.
76	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	1.5, 1.2, 0.5, 0.5	6	1	3	4	4	3	4	4	2	C	C	D	C	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Not Impacted	
77	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	1.4, 1.0	7	5	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Not Impacted	
78	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	1.7, 1.5	9	5	7	3	1	1	1	1	3	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Encroached	
79	Hackberry	<i>Celtis species</i>	2.0	9	1	1	2	2	2	5	3	1	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	Crowded.
80	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	5.6, 6.1, 2.0, 2.0, 3.0	9	1	2	7	9	9	6	5	3	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Encroached	Old stump sprout.
81	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	5.1, 2.0	20	5	5	6	9	9	5	5	5	B	B	C	B	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Encroached	
82	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	2.2, 2.0, 2.2, 1.9	8	5	5	7	7	7	3	4	4	C	D	D	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Encroached	Old stump.
83	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	2.2	11	7	7	3	2	-	3	3	6	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Encroached	
84	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	15.1, 4.5, 1.5	18	12	11	10	11	14	16	14	12	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Encroached	Entwined in fence. Crown dieback.
85	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	2.3, 2.4	12	3	3	3	4	6	5	7	8	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Removal	
86	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	1.8	7	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	2	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Encroached	Old stump sprout.
87	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	3.2	12	3	3	4	5	6	7	6	4	B	B	C	B	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Removal	
88	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	3.8, 3.0, 3.0, 2.5, 2.5, 2.0, 4.0	9	1	5	6	7	8	8	8	5	C	D	D	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Removal	Old stump.
89	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	2.1, 2.3, 2.3	9	2	1	4	5	5	3	4	5	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Removal	
90	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	2.5, 3.5, 2.0, 3.5	8	6	7	7	8	6	6	4	4	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Encroached	Old stump.
91	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	7.0, 4.6, 3.0	17	8	8	6	6	6	8	7	5	B	C	C	B	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Encroached	Entwined with the fence.

ID#	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (in.)	Ht. (ft.)	Crown (ft.)								Health	Physical	Balance	Vigor	Jurisdiction	Regulations Status	Impact Status	Notes
					NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE	N								
92	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	7.1, 2.1, 1.6	12	4	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	C	D	D	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Removal	Trunk decay.
93	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	3.7	10	3	4	5	5	5	2	2	1	C	D	D	C	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Encroached	Old stump.
94	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	6.1, 2.6	10	1	5	6	7	7	6	5	1	C	C	D	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	
95	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	3.1, 2.8	8	4	4	5	4	4	6	7	5	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Entwined in fence
96	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	2.9, 3.6, 3.9, 4.1	11	6	8	6	7	7	7	8	8	B	C	D	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Encroached	Old stump sprout.
97	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	3.7, 3.5, 3.3	9	3	6	7	6	6	7	4	3	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Old stump sprout.
98	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	3.2, 4.1, 1.2, 2.8	8	5	5	7	5	7	6	6	4	C	D	D	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Old stump sprout.
99	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	6.5, 3.5, 1.0, 1.0	8	7	6	6	8	8	7	7	7	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Common	Not Impacted	Old stump sprout.
100	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	1.5, 1.5	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	C	D	D	C	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Not Impacted	Old stump sprout.
101	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	4.5, 3.9, 1.5, 1.5, 2.0, 1.0, 1.0	12	6	7	7	7	7	6	8	7	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Old stump sprout.
102	Hackberry	<i>Celtis species</i>	2.8, 2.7, 2.2, 1.1, 1.0, 2.5	10	6	6	6	7	4	4	5	7	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	
103	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	3.6, 2.0, 1.5, 1.3	8	6	6	6	5	4	4	6	6	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Not Impacted	Old stump sprout.
104	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	16.1	55	8	12	16	16	14	18	11	9	B	B	C	B	LA - RAP	Common	Removal	
105	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	8.0, 9.2	30	14	15	10	9	9	8	9	11	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Removal	
106	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	6.0, 5.5, 6.5, 6.0	18	12	10	8	8	10	10	10	11	B	B	B	B	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Removal	
107	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	10.4	55	9	12	11	10	10	9	7	8	B	B	B	B	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	
108	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	6.2, 4.0, 6.0	15	11	10	8	8	8	8	10	12	B	B	C	B	LA - RAP	Ordinance	Encroached	Homeless campsite.
109	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	1.5	8	1	1	4	4	2	1	1	1	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Removal	Hacked stump in fence.

ID#	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (in.)	Ht. (ft.)	Crown (ft.)								Health	Physical	Balance	Vigor	Jurisdiction	Regulations Status	Impact Status	Notes
					NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE	N								
110	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	2.0	6	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Special Habitat Value	Removal	Hacked stump in fence
111	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	11.9, 5.4, 11.7	18	15	15	17	15	14	14	14	14	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	Pruning damage.
112	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	2.5, 3.4	13	8	7	4	1	1	4	6	7	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Not Impacted	
113	Castor Bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	2.7, 3.8	11	11	10	6	3	1	3	5	8	C	C	D	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Not Impacted	
114	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	41.6	35	16	16	16	15	15	15	17	17	C	C	B	C	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	Topped.
115	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	45, 10.2, 15.5	25	16	16	16	18	18	18	17	16	D	D	C	D	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	Topped.
116	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	2.2, 2.2	11	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	5	C	C	B	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Not Impacted	
117	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	9.3, 9.1, 14.1, 11.7, 11.1	20	10	15	15	16	16	16	15	12	D	D	C	D	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Removal	Topped.
118	Silver Dollar Gum	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	17.1, 17.5, 16	25	13	15	18	16	15	15	11	11	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	Topped.
119	Silver Dollar Gum	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	9.2, 9.5, 33.6	28	18	20	18	18	20	18	16	14	D	D	C	D	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	Topped.
120	Castor Bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	3.4, 2.5, 2.5	11	2	2	4	9	9	9	4	3	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Not Impacted	Hacked.
121	Silver Dollar Gum	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	28.3	23	7	6	8	14	14	18	10	10	D	D	D	D	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	Topped.
122	Castor Bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	2.5, 2.2, 2.0, 2.0	9	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	C	D	C	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Encroached	Hacked.
123	Tree Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	1.8, 2.8, 1.3, 1.5, 1.3	9	6	6	5	5	6	4	4	5	D	C	B	D	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Not Impacted	
124	Tree Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	4.1, 3.5, 1.7, 2.5	13	9	14	12	10	8	6	9	16	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Encroached	
125	Castor Bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	3.6, 3.8, 4.8	11	6	8	9	10	9	6	7	7	D	D	C	D	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Encroached	ISHB.
126	Castor Bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	4.8, 3.9	9	8	6	6	9	9	9	8	8	C	C	C	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Encroached	ISHB.
127	Castor Bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	5.5	9	7	7	6	6	8	9	9	8	B	B	D	B	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Removal	ISHB.

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					NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE	N								
128	Castor Bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	2.3	8	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	5	C	C	B	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Not Impacted	
129	Castor Bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	1.1, 2.5	8	5	5	5	4	4	5	6	6	C	C	B	C	LA - RAP	Undesirable	Not Impacted	ISHB.
130	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	7.3, 11, 5.5	17	12	13	12	6	6	14	14	14	C	D	D	B	LA - RAP	Common	Encroached	Entwined in fence.
131	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	1.1, 1.3, 1, 1, 1	9	3	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	C	C	B	C	LA - RAP	Common	Not Impacted	Hacked.
132	Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	18.3	35	18	18	18	14	6	6	8	13	C	C	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
133	Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	14.2	26	28	30	28	10	6	1	1	1	C	C	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	Lean northwest.
134	Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	30.4	40	14	16	18	18	18	18	15	15	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
135	Silk Oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	37.1	40	17	16	18	18	18	20	14	10	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
136	Silk Oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	27.5	30	15	15	12	12	15	18	18	15	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Encroached	Topped.
137	Western Sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	10.8	25	16	16	16	18	18	15	16	14	B	B	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Not Impacted	
138	Western Sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	15.2	30	14	14	15	15	15	15	18	18	B	B	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Not Impacted	
139	California Fan Palm	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	31.1	35	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	B	B	A	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
140	Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	21.9	20	18	18	18	14	14	15	14	17	D	D	D	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
141	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	12.8	17	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	10	C	B	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
142	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	11.3	15	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	12	C	D	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
143	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	16.3	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	C	D	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
144	Valley Oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	9, 12	25	16	18	12	16	13	13	16	16	D	D	D	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Not Impacted	
145	Silver Dollar Gum	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	7, 8, 7, 9, 9	28	16	16	15	15	12	12	12	14	C	B	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
146	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	18, 20	35	20	18	16	16	16	22	18	18	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	

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					NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE	N								
147	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	35	35	22	24	30	26	16	16	20	18	C	C	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
148	Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	18, 15	45	14	14	12	12	14	14	14	14	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
149	Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	11	10	18	22	18	9	8	8	6	5	F	F	F	F	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
150	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	2.5	11	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
151	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	9	22	4	4	10	16	16	12	8	6	C	C	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
152	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	20	28	10	10	16	18	18	15	14	9	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
153	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	15, 4, 18	30	16	18	18	18	16	12	9	9	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
154	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	3.5	14	8	7	7	7	6	6	5	5	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
155	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	3.5, 2.0	11	5	5	6	6	6	3	3	3	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
156	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	16, 7	27	14	16	16	15	22	20	12	8	C	C	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
157	Ash	<i>Fraxinus species</i>	20	25	9	10	16	16	18	26	12	9	D	D	D	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	Topped.
158	Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	30	50	16	22	25	25	16	16	16	10	C	D	D	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	Topped.
159	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	3, 2, 2, 2.5	12	4	5	6	5	5	5	4	4	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
160	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	4	12	5	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
161	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	4	14	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
162	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	6	15	8	8	8	9	12	12	8	8	C	B	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
163	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	2.5	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
164	Western Sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	2	9	3	3	3	5	5	5	4	4	D	D	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	Old stump sprout.
165	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	7, 6, 7, 7, 7	16	13	12	12	12	12	14	14	12	D	D	C	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	

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					NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE	N								
166	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	9, 5	18	9	12	16	18	15	12	12	12	B	B	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
167	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	3, 1	9	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
168	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	6, 7, 6, 7	14	14	14	12	12	10	10	10	9	C	C	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
169	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	6	16	6	15	16	14	12	6	4	9	B	D	D	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	Lean west.
170	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	3.5, 2	9	6	8	7	7	6	6	5	5	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
171	Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	18	35	10	10	15	15	10	18	12	6	D	D	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	Topped.
172	Canary Island Pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	7	20	4	4	8	4	4	6	6	5	C	D	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	Topped.
173	Canary Island Pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	11	30	8	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	C	D	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	Topped.
174	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	1.2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	D	D	D	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	Old stump sprout.
175	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	7	14	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Not Impacted	
176	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	3.5	9	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
177	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	2.5	8	3	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	B	B	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
178	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	9, 9	16	17	17	16	12	12	12	12	10	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
179	Laurel Sumac	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	5, 5	9	10	12	12	8	6	4	4	4	C	D	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	Two broken trunks.
180	Laurel Sumac	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	6, 4, 3	12	8	8	8	3	4	7	8	8	C	C	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
181	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	6, 5	18	8	8	8	8	10	10	8	8	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
182	Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	18	25	10	10	14	14	12	14	10	10	C	D	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	Topped.
183	Carob	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	9	16	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	D	D	D	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	Crown dieback.
184	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	3.5	9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	

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					NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE	N								
185	Laurel Sumac	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	2, 2, 2, 1.5	7	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	Old stump sprout.
186	Laurel Sumac	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	5	12	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	F	F	B	F	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
187	Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	16, 8, 15	28	14	16	16	12	10	10	15	10	C	D	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	Topped.
188	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	9, 7, 5, 6, 5, 4	22	12	12	12	14	14	15	16	12	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
189	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	9, 13.8, 18	27	16	18	20	18	16	16	12	7	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Encroached	
190	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	5, 6, 6, 7	16	12	16	14	10	10	15	14	15	D	D	C	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Encroached	
191	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	9, 8	16	15	18	14	12	10	12	10	10	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
192	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	2, 1.5, 1	6	3	4	3	4	5	6	4	3	D	D	D	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	Hacked. Fence entwined.
193	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	1, 1, 1.5	9	3	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	C	B	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
194	Gum	<i>Eucalyptus species</i>	7, 7	15	12	15	10	8	8	16	16	10	C	D	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Encroached	Broken trunk on west.
195	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	6, 6	16	8	10	8	8	6	6	6	6	B	C	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Encroached	
196	Western Sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	10	20	10	12	12	12	10	15	15	10	C	B	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Not Impacted	
197	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	3	9	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
198	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9	23	8	9	12	12	12	14	15	10	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	Topped.
199	Silver Dollar Gum	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	15	22	6	9	12	15	8	8	7	5	C	D	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	Topped.
200	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	8, 7	15	11	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Not Impacted	
201	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	1.5, 3	10	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
202	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	20	18	10	9	9	6	8	20	16	14	B	C	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Encroached	Lean north.
203	Silver Dollar Gum	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	8, 7	18	8	14	12	8	6	6	7	7	C	C	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	

ID#	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (in.)	Ht. (ft.)	Crown (ft.)								Health	Physical	Balance	Vigor	Jurisdiction	Regulations Status	Impact Status	Notes
					NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE	N								
204	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	5, 6	16	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	B	B	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
205	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	1, 2, 3, 3.5	9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	B	C	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
206	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	2.5, 3	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
207	Valley Oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	18	23	13	16	13	11	12	11	11	9	C	B	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	
208	Valley Oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	13	22	10	12	13	13	12	9	8	8	C	B	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	
209	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	7	21	9	9	12	12	12	15	13	9	B	C	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
210	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	11, 8	18	16	18	16	11	9	11	11	12	B	C	D	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
211	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	8, 8	16	4	3	1	5	12	15	15	8	B	C	D	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	
212	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	9, 7, 8, 9	16	12	16	15	12	12	13	12	12	B	C	D	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	
213	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	4, 5, 4.5, 3.5, 4, 3, 4	16	10	10	10	10	10	10	12	10	C	C	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
214	Mexican Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	8	9	4	9	7	6	6	4	4	3	D	D	D	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	Dead main trunk.
215	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	16	20	12	15	12	12	16	18	15	14	B	B	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	
216	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	10	15	17	17	17	12	9	6	3	9	C	C	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	Lean west. Entwined in fence.
217	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	5.5	10	8	8	6	6	6	4	6	9	C	D	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	Entwined in fence.
218	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	1, 1, 2	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
219	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	2.5 2.5	11	6	6	6	5	5	5	4	3	C	D	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	Entwined in fence. Hacked.
220	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	1, 2	8	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	B	C	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
221	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	7, 6	13	7	7	8	8	11	12	9	9	C	D	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	

ID#	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (in.)	Ht. (ft.)	Crown (ft.)								Health	Physical	Balance	Vigor	Jurisdiction	Regulations Status	Impact Status	Notes
					NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE	N								
222	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	25, 19	45	18	22	24	18	18	18	12	12	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
223	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	4, 2, 2, 2, 2.5	11	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
224	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	9, 7	24	12	11	12	13	14	17	14	13	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
225	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	9	21	13	13	13	13	13	14	13	11	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
226	Valley Oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	14, 8	18	13	15	14	12	12	6	6	10	C	C	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	Lean west.
227	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	7	12	2	4	6	4	10	12	12	9	C	C	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	Lean east.
228	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	6, 7, 5	16	12	15	15	12	12	11	10	10	B	C	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
229	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	6, 9	12	13	12	15	14	10	6	7	11	C	C	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	
230	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	1.5, 1.5	7	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
231	Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	6, 12, 14	27	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	16	B	C	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
232	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	2.5, 1	9	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	4	B	C	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
233	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	1, 1.5, 1, 1, 1	9	7	7	6	6	6	5	7	5	B	C	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
234	Valley Oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	25	24	17	18	16	14	14	12	10	10	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	
235	Carob	<i>Ceratoniasiliqua</i>	9, 8, 8, 7, 7	18	12	14	13	12	13	14	13	11	D	D	C	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	Crown dieback.
236	Silver Dollar Gum	<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	4	15	4	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	D	D	D	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	Entwined in fence. Hacked.
237	Carob	<i>Ceratoniasiliqua</i>	8	15	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	D	D	C	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	Crown dieback.
238	Carob	<i>Ceratoniasiliqua</i>	8	15	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	D	D	C	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	Crown dieback.
239	Laurel Sumac	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	4.5, 2, 3, 3	12	9	9	9	11	11	10	5	6	C	C	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
240	Canary Island Pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	18	55	14	15	16	14	14	12	12	12	B	B	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	

ID#	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (in.)	Ht. (ft.)	Crown (ft.)								Health	Physical	Balance	Vigor	Jurisdiction	Regulations Status	Impact Status	Notes
					NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE	N								
241	Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	22	50	15	15	16	16	15	12	12	12	C	D	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
242	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	4, 4	12	10	12	10	8	8	12	12	10	C	D	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
243	Canary Island Pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	16	55	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
244	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	4, 6, 8	30	14	16	14	14	14	10	12	12	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
245	Canary Island Pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	17	55	9	9	11	11	10	9	9	9	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
246	Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	4.5, 6	11	8	8	8	10	10	9	9	7	D	D	D	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	Crown dieback.
247	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	6, 5, 4, 6	17	13	13	12	12	13	13	12	12	C	C	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
248	Carob	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	9, 14	16	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	-	C	C	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
249	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	10	16	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	F	F	C	F	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	
250	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	9, 6, 5, 7, 7	20	17	20	16	16	16	22	20	18	C	C	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	
251	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	7, 7, 6	16	16	18	12	10	10	9	12	12	C	C	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Encroached	
252	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	8	13	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	F	F	C	F	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Not Impacted	
253	Laurel Sumac	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	6, 7	9	12	10	6	6	6	8	10	9	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
254	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	4, 4, 4, 4	16	9	12	10	10	10	11	9	7	C	D	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Encroached	Old stump sprout.
255	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	16	20	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	
256	Coast Live Oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	9, 4	18	12	12	10	6	5	6	6	6	C	C	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	
257	Laurel Sumac	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	6, 6, 6, 5, 4	9	12	12	10	8	8	10	10	10	D	D	D	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	Crown dieback.
258	Floss Silk Tree	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	3	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	B	B	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
259	Floss Silk Tree	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	5	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	B	B	D	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Encroached	

ID#	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (in.)	Ht. (ft.)	Crown (ft.)								Health	Physical	Balance	Vigor	Jurisdiction	Regulations Status	Impact Status	Notes
					NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE	N								
260	Floss Silk Tree	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	4	8	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
261	Floss Silk Tree	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	3	8	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
262	Floss Silk Tree	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	3.5	9	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
263	Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	25	60	24	24	25	22	22	22	24	26	C	C	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Encroached	
264	Laurel Sumac	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	6, 4	10	14	14	8	6	5	6	4	5	C	D	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Removal	Entwined in fence.
265	Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	10, 11, 11	50	15	17	24	24	15	12	12	10	C	C	D	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Encroached	
266	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	2	8	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	C	B	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
267	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	2	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	C	B	C	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
268	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	2	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
269	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	2	10	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
270	Brisbane Box	<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	2	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
271	Laurel Sumac	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3	9	10	12	10	10	10	10	7	7	B	B	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Encroached	
272	Floss Silk Tree	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	4, 5	11	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
273	California Fan Palm	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	18	18	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
274	Floss Silk Tree	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	5	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	C	B	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
275	Floss Silk Tree	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	4, 4	12	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
276	Valley Oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	12	23	13	14	13	12	12	12	12	12	C	C	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Not Impacted	
277	Floss Silk Tree	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	3.5	12	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	C	B	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	

ID#	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (in.)	Ht. (ft.)	Crown (ft.)								Health	Physical	Balance	Vigor	Jurisdiction	Regulations Status	Impact Status	Notes
					NW	W	SW	S	SE	E	NE	N								
278	Southern California Black Walnut	<i>Juglans californica</i>	9, 8	18	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	12	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	
279	Southern California Black Walnut	<i>Juglans californica</i>	8, 7, 5	18	12	14	13	12	12	12	12	10	C	B	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Removal	
280	Floss Silk Tree	<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>	3	9	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	D	C	B	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
281	Silk Oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	7, 5	25	7	7	8	9	8	8	7	7	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Encroached	
282	Canary Island Pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	13	55	8	8	12	12	8	8	8	11	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Encroached	
283	Canary Island Pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	17	65	8	11	11	11	13	13	10	8	C	B	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
284	Canary Island Pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	13	60	6	9	9	7	7	7	7	7	C	B	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Encroached	
285	Canary Island Pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	15	55	9	9	12	12	12	10	10	10	C	C	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
286	Canary Island Pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	16	65	12	12	12	12	12	9	12	16	C	C	B	C	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
287	Silk Oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	5, 2	20	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	B	C	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
288	Silk Oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	10	25	9	9	9	9	7	6	7	7	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
289	Toyon	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	4, 3, 1	11	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	D	D	D	D	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Not Impacted	Entwined in fence. Crown dieback.
290	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	10, 16	20	14	14	14	14	14	16	16	14	B	B	B	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Unprotected	Not Impacted	
291	Southern California Black Walnut	<i>Juglans californica</i>	6, 6, 2	14	14	14	12	10	10	9	12	12	B	B	C	B	Caltrans	Caltrans - Ordinance	Not Impacted	

Appendix C

Individual Tree Photographs



Photo 1: View of Tree Number 1, facing northwest.



Photo 2: View of Tree Number 2, facing west.



Photo 3: View of Tree Number 3, facing northwest.



Photo 4: View of Tree Number 4, facing west.



Photo 5: View of Tree Number 5, facing northwest.



Photo 6: View of Tree Number 6, facing northwest.



Photo 7: View of Tree Number 7, facing north.



Photo 8: View of Tree Number 8, facing north.



Photo 9: View of Tree Number 9, facing north.



Photo 10: View of Tree Number 10, facing north.



Photo 11: View of Tree Number 11, facing northwest.



Photo 12: View of Tree Number 12, facing west.



Photo 13: View of Tree Number 13, facing south.



Photo 14: View of Tree Number 14, facing southwest.



Photo 15: View of Tree Number 15, facing northeast.



Photo 16: View of Tree Number 16, facing northwest.



Photo 17: View of Tree Number 17, facing northeast.



Photo 18: View of Tree Number 18, facing northeast.



Photo 19: View of Tree Number 19, facing northeast.



Photo 20: View of Tree Number 20, facing northwest.



Photo 21: View of Tree Number 21, facing northwest.



Photo 22: View of Tree Number 22, facing north.



Photo 23: View of Tree Number 23, facing northwest.



Photo 24: View of Tree Number 24, facing northwest.



Photo 25: View of Tree Number 25, facing northwest.



Photo 26: View of Tree Number 26, facing northwest.



Photo 27: View of Tree Number 27, facing northwest.



Photo 28: View of Tree Number 28, facing north.



Photo 29: View of Tree Number 29, facing north.



Photo 30: View of Tree Number 30, facing northeast.



Photo 31: View of Tree Number 31, facing north.



Photo 32: View of Tree Number 32, facing northwest.



Photo 33: View of Tree Number 33, facing northwest.



Photo 34: View of Tree Number 34, facing north.



Photo 35: View of Tree Number 35, facing northwest.



Photo 36: View of Tree Number 36, facing northwest.



Photo 37: View of Tree Number 37, facing northeast.



Photo 38: View of Tree Number 38, facing northwest.



Photo 39: View of Tree Number 39, facing northwest.



Photo 40: View of Tree Number 40, facing north.



Photo 41: View of Tree Number 41, facing northwest.



Photo 42: View of Tree Number 42, facing northwest.



Photo 43: View of Tree Number 43, facing west.



Photo 44: View of Tree Number 44, facing west.



Photo 45: View of Tree Number 45, facing northwest.



Photo 46: View of Tree Number 46, facing west.



Photo 47: View of Tree Number 47, facing northwest.



Photo 48: View of Tree Number 48, facing north.



Photo 49: View of Tree Number 49, facing northwest.



Photo 50: View of Tree Number 50, facing northwest.



Photo 51: View of Tree Number 51, facing west.



Photo 52: View of Tree Number 52, facing west.



Photo 53: View of Tree Number 53, facing west.



Photo 54: View of Tree Number 54, facing northwest.



Photo 55: View of Tree Number 55, facing northwest.



Photo 56: View of Tree Number 56, facing northwest.



Photo 57: View of Tree Number 57, facing northwest.



Photo 58: View of Tree Number 58, facing northwest.



Photo 59: View of Tree Number 59, facing northeast.



Photo 60: View of Tree Number 60, facing north.



Photo 61: View of Tree Number 61, facing northwest.



Photo 62: View of Tree Number 62, facing northwest.



Photo 63: View of Tree Number 63, facing northeast.



Photo 64: View of Tree Number 64, facing north.



Photo 65: View of Tree Number 65, facing northwest.



Photo 66: View of Tree Number 66, facing northwest.



Photo 67: View of Tree Number 67, facing north.



Photo 68: View of Tree Number 68, facing northwest.



Photo 69: View of Tree Number 69, facing northwest.



Photo 70: View of Tree Number 70, facing northwest.



Photo 71: View of Tree Number 71, facing northwest.



Photo 72: View of Tree Number 72, facing northeast.



Photo 73: View of Tree Number 73, facing north.



Photo 74: View of Tree Number 74, facing south.



Photo 75: View of Tree Number 75, facing south.



Photo 76: View of Tree Number 76, facing south.



Photo 77: View of Tree Number 77, facing south.



Photo 78: View of Tree Number 78, facing southwest.



Photo 79: View of Tree Number 79, facing southeast.



Photo 80: View of Tree Number 80, facing southeast.



Photo 81: View of Tree Number 81, facing southeast.



Photo 82: View of Tree Number 82, facing south.



Photo 83: View of Tree Number 83, facing south.



Photo 84: View of Tree Number 84, facing southeast.



Photo 85: View of Tree Number 85, facing southeast.



Photo 86: View of Tree Number 86, facing southeast.



Photo 87: View of Tree Number 87, facing south.



Photo 88: View of Tree Number 88, facing southeast.



Photo 89: View of Tree Number 89, facing southwest.



Photo 90: View of Tree Number 90, facing southeast.



Photo 91: View of Tree Number 91, facing south.



Photo 92: View of Tree Number 92, facing southeast.



Photo 93: View of Tree Number 93, facing southwest.



Photo 94: View of Tree Number 94, facing southwest.



Photo 95: View of Tree Number 95, facing south.



Photo 96: View of Tree Number 96, facing south.



Photo 97: View of Tree Number 97, facing southwest.



Photo 98: View of Tree Number 98, facing southeast.



Photo 99: View of Tree Number 99, facing southwest.



Photo 100: View of Tree Number 100, facing southwest.



Photo 101: View of Tree Number 101, facing southeast.



Photo 102: View of Tree Number 102, facing east.



Photo 103: View of Tree Number 103, facing southeast.



Photo 104: View of Tree Number 104, facing southeast.



Photo 105: View of Tree Numbers 105, facing southeast.



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Photo 112: View of Tree Number 112, facing southeast.



Photo 113: View of Tree Number 113, facing southeast.



Photo 114: View of Tree Number 114, facing southeast.



Photo 115: View of Tree Number 115, facing southeast.

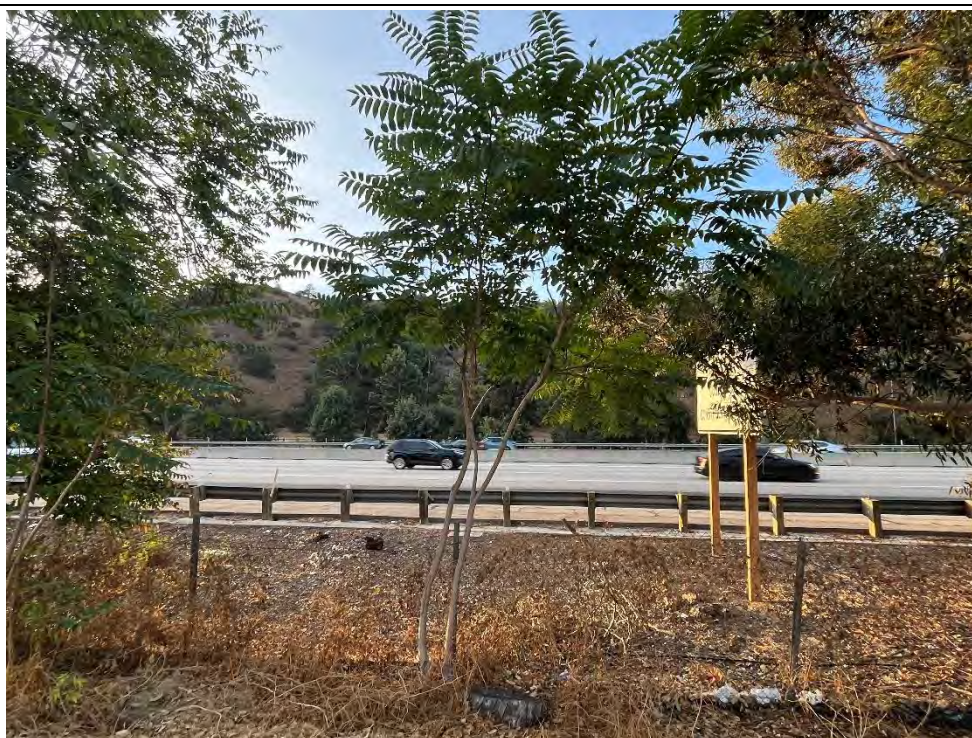


Photo 116: View of Tree Number 116, facing south.



Photo 117: View of Tree Number 117, facing southeast.



Photo 118: View of Tree Number 118, facing south.



Photo 119: View of Tree Number 119, facing southeast.



Photo 120: View of Tree Number 120, facing south.



Photo 121: View of Tree Number 121, facing southeast.



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Photo 124: View of Tree Number 124, facing southwest.



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Photo 126: View of Tree Number 126, facing south.



Photo 127: View of Tree Number 127, facing southeast.



Photo 128: View of Tree Number 128, facing south.



Photo 129: View of Tree Number 129, facing southeast.



Photo 130: View of Tree Number 130, facing southwest.



Photo 131: View of Tree Number 131, facing southwest.



Photo 132: View of Tree Number 132, facing south.



Photo 133: View of Tree Number 133, facing southwest.



Photo 134: View of Tree Number 134, facing south.

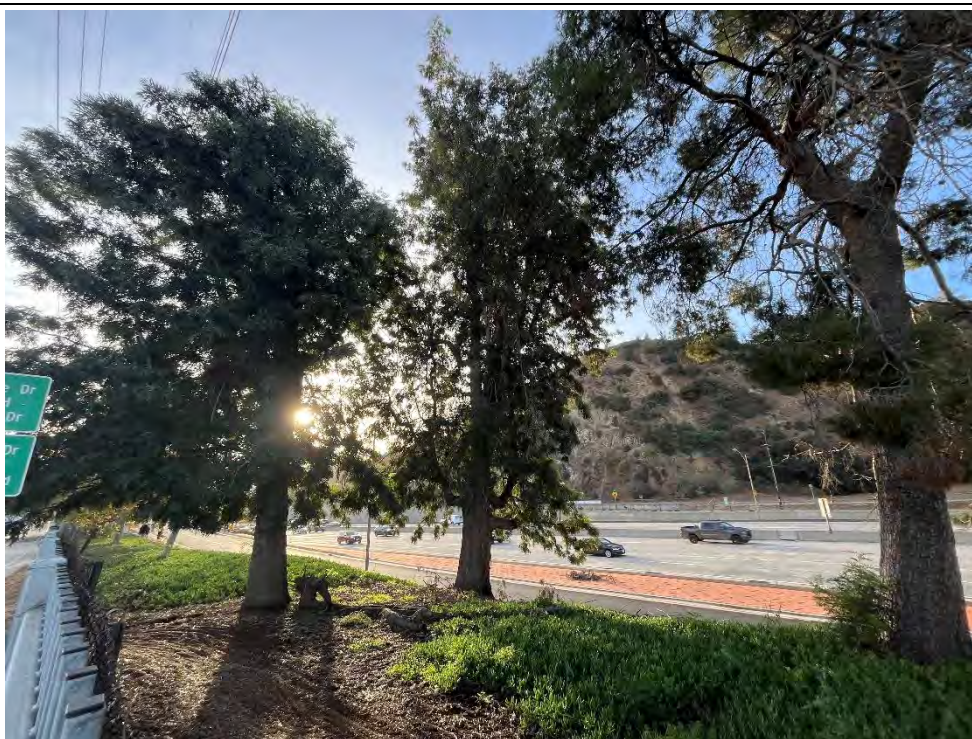


Photo 135: View of Tree Number 135, facing southeast.



Photo 136: View of Tree Number 136, facing east.



Photo 137: View of Tree Number 137, facing southwest.



Photo 138: View of Tree Number 138, facing east.



Photo 139: View of Tree Number 139, facing southwest.



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Photo 156: View of Tree Number 156, facing southwest.



Photo 157: View of Tree Number 157, facing southwest.



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Photo 159: View of Tree Number 159, facing southwest.



Photo 160: View of Tree Number 160, facing southwest.



Photo 161: View of Tree Number 161, facing southwest.



Photo 162: View of Tree Number 162, facing southwest.



Photo 163: View of Tree Number 163, facing south.



Photo 164: View of Tree Number 164, facing south.



Photo 165: View of Tree Number 165, facing south.



Photo 166: View of Tree Number 166, facing southwest.



Photo 167: View of Tree Number 167, facing southwest.



Photo 168: View of Tree Number 168, facing southwest.



Photo 169: View of Tree Number 169, facing south.



Photo 170: View of Tree Number 170, facing southwest.



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Photo 213: View of Tree Number 213, facing southwest.



Photo 214: View of Tree Number 214, facing southwest.



Photo 215: View of Tree Number 215, facing southwest.



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Photo 223: View of Tree Number 223, facing southwest.



Photo 224: View of Tree Number 224, facing southwest.



Photo 225: View of Tree Number 225, facing south.



Photo 226: View of Tree Number 226, facing south.



Photo 227: View of Tree Number 227, facing southwest.



Photo 228: View of Tree Number 228, facing southwest.



Photo 229: View of Tree Number 229, facing south.



Photo 230: View of Tree Number 230, facing south.



Photo 231: View of Tree Number 231, facing south.



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Photo 248: View of Tree Numbers 248-250 (L to R) with overlapping canopies, facing southwest.



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Photo 274: View of Tree Number 276, facing west.



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Photo 285: View of Tree Number 285, facing southwest.



Photo 286: View of Tree Number 286, facing southwest.



Photo 287: View of Tree Number 287, facing southeast.



Photo 288: View of Tree Number 288, facing south.



Photo 289: View of Tree Number 289, facing southwest.



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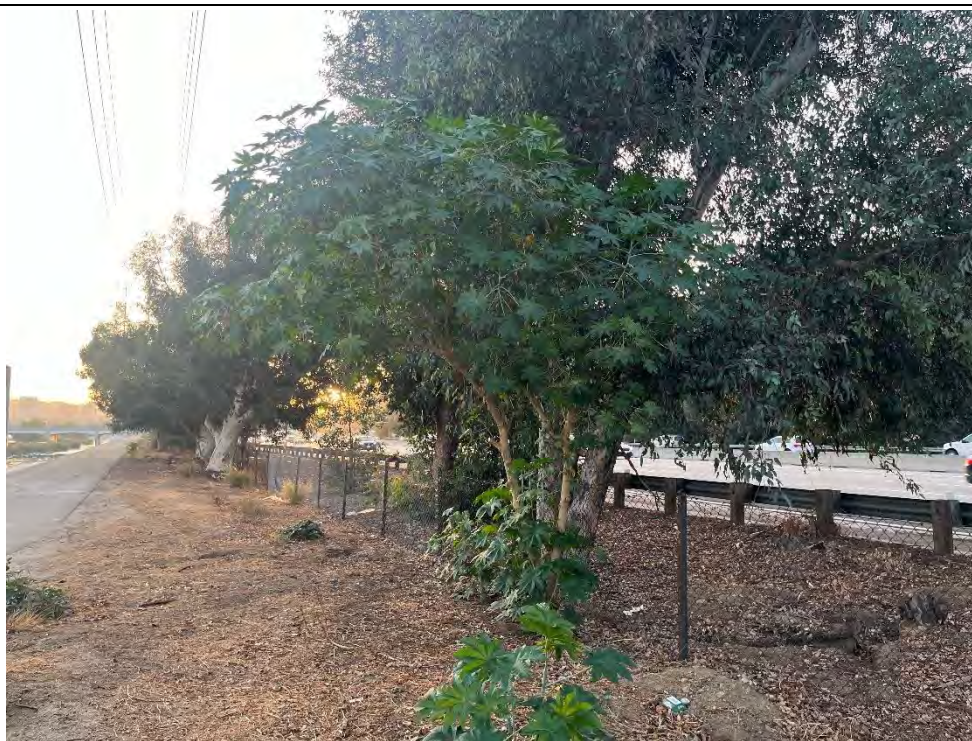


Photo 113: View of Tree Number 113, facing southeast.



Photo 114: View of Tree Number 114, facing southeast.



Photo 115: View of Tree Number 115, facing southeast.



Photo 116: View of Tree Number 116, facing south.



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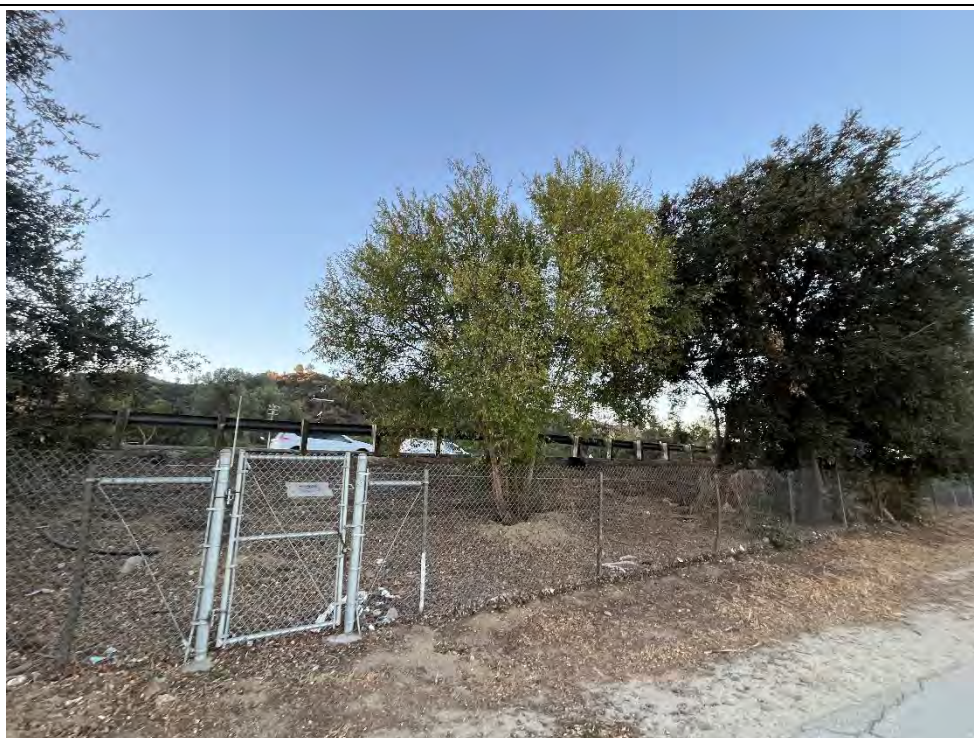


Photo 213: View of Tree Number 213, facing southwest.

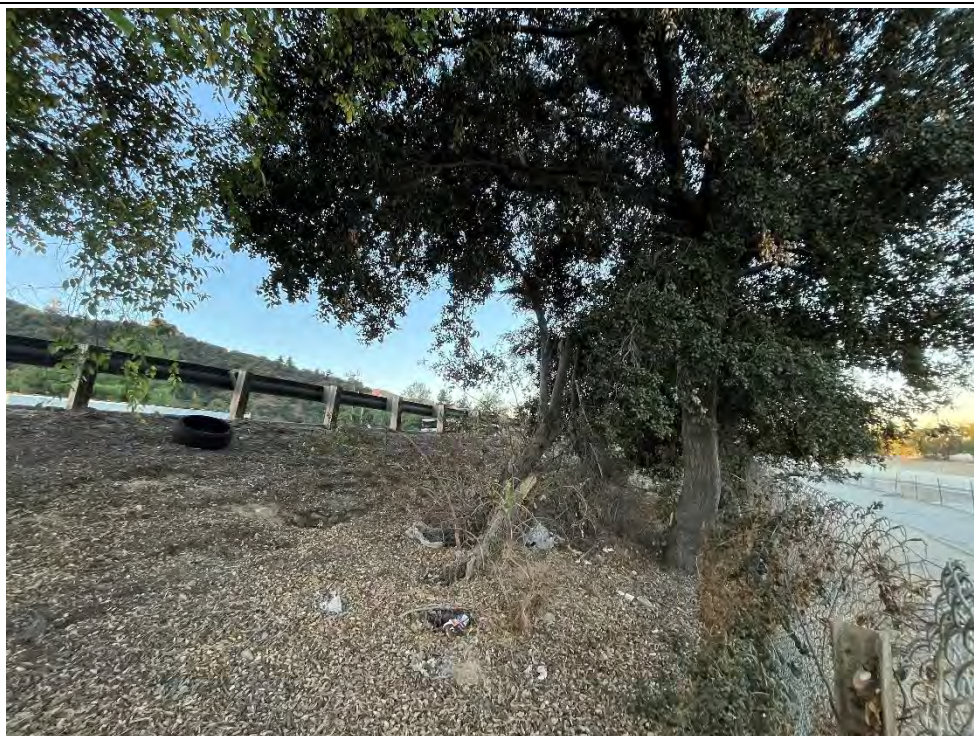


Photo 214: View of Tree Number 214, facing southwest.



Photo 215: View of Tree Number 215, facing southwest.



Photo 216: View of Tree Number 216, facing southwest.



Photo 217: View of Tree Number 217, facing southwest.



Photo 218: View of Tree Number 218, facing southwest.



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Photo 248: View of Tree Numbers 248-250 (L to R) with overlapping canopies, facing southwest.



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Photo 289: View of Tree Number 289, facing southwest.



Photo 290: View of Tree Number 290, facing south.



Photo 291: View of Tree Number 291, facing southwest.

Appendix D

Tree Protection Specifications

4.0 Protection of Trees During Construction

Introduction

The objective of this section is to reduce the negative affects of construction on trees to a less than significant level.

Land development is a complex process and is even more challenging when trees are involved. Construction is one of the greatest causes of tree decline and death in urban areas.

The long-term goal of the Forestry Division is urban forest sustainability. This describes the maintenance of social, recreational, ecological and economic functions of trees and their benefits over time. Stewardship of naturally occurring and planted trees is a central element in forest sustainability. Concerns about tree health and structure, preservation during development and redevelopment, species and site selection, quality of planting stock, standards of performance, maintenance practices in our parks, and recycling are integral to a sustainable urban forest.

Tree protection should not begin subsequent to construction. If preservation measures are delayed or ignored until construction begins, the trees may be destined to fail. Because in most cases construction affects to trees cannot be completely eliminated, the goal for our parks planners and designers is to keep injury to trees to a minimum and allow building projects to proceed at the same time.

Successful tree preservation occurs when designers, construction personnel, and project managers are committed to tree preservation. All members of the project team must be familiar with the rudimentary aspects of tree growth and development in order to understand the relationship between tree survival and construction practices. Myths about how trees grow.

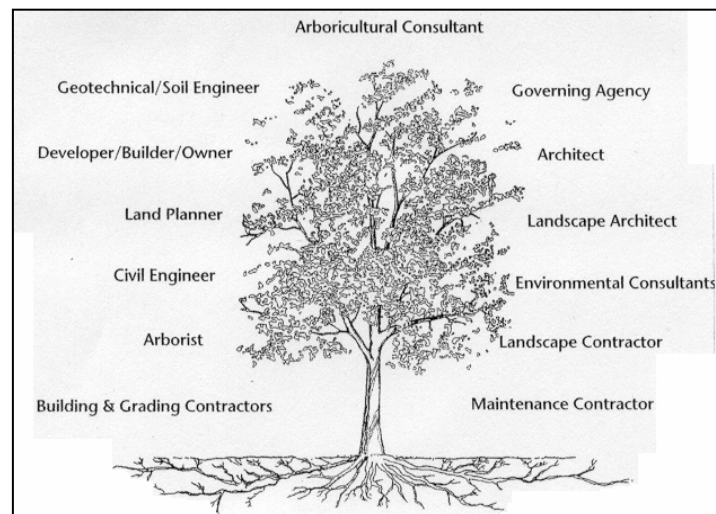
For example, above ground parts of trees is not a “mirror” of what lies below ground. In actuality, typically four to eleven large roots radiate from the base of a tree’s trunk. These “buttress” roots extend from the root crown and sometimes are visible when the trunk flares away from the root crown or collar. These large roots decrease in taper rapidly and branch repeatedly so that at distances of ten feet or more from the trunk they are about ½ inch in diameter or smaller.

These roots grow horizontally through the soil and depending on the tree can extend 40 feet or more beyond the branch tips. These smaller roots are primarily responsible for water and mineral absorption. There can be hundreds of roots in a cubic inch of soil—thus any removal of soil or root severance forces a tree to compromise its physiological processes to sustain the loss.

All trees cannot and should not be preserved. Trees that are structurally unstable, in poor health, or unable to survive effects of construction become a liability to the project and should be removed. A realistic tree preservation program acknowledges that conflicts between trees and development may sometimes result in the removal of some

trees and recognizes the detrimental effect to the project and community when trees die after construction is completed.

Successful tree preservation occurs when construction impacts to trees are minimized or avoided altogether. The challenge is to determine when impacts will be too severe for the tree to survive, not only in the short term, but also in the long term. There are no quantitative methods to calculate this critical level. Determining the optimum tree protection zone provides a guideline, although trees often survive and flourish with smaller protection areas.



Matheny, N.P. and Clark, J.R. 1998. *Trees and Development*

Tree Preservation during development requires the commitment of everyone involved in the project's planning, design, construction, and management.

The following are the three guiding principles for tree preservation:

- The acknowledgement that not all trees are in excellent health or have good structural stability.
- Tree preservation cannot be the responsibility of the Forestry staff alone. Each development participant must understand that his or her activities and decisions influence the success of tree preservation efforts.
- The ability of an arborist to cure construction injury is very limited, so the focus of preservation efforts is the *prevention* of damage.

Following the above principles will increase the chance for success and reduce the possibility that trees will die.

Efforts at preservation must include acknowledgement of the tree and its ecological support system.

4.10 Planning for All Projects

Capital improvement projects, in-house construction projects, sport field renovations, and even the addition of a few sprinkler lines affect trees. Our department considers trees as important assets and requires plotting tree locations on plans for all projects.

4.10.1 Planning and Designing for Capital Improvement Projects

Projects are designed by in-house design staff and by outside design firms. Either design team should be given set of guidelines defining the Department's *Tree Preservation Policy* (Appendix A) and *Tree Protection Guidelines* (Appendix G and Appendix I), to assure that trees are accounted for from project initiation forward.

A) Survey before Planning

The survey must accurately plot the trunk locations within the project site. Include construction staging areas and delivery routes.

B) Plan and Design with Knowledge of Trees

The health and structural confirmation of the surveyed trees must be evaluated in order to anticipate how well they will respond to development. The evaluation must describe the character of trees and their suitability for preservation at a level of detail appropriate for the project and phase of planning. An arboricultural or forestry consultant must be obtained for this evaluation.

C) Plan with a Vision

Disruption of any tree by construction activities may negatively affect its physiological processes, and cause depletion of energy reserves and decline in vigor, often resulting in tree death. Typically this does not manifest until many years after the tree is disrupted. Preservation of mature trees during construction has limitless benefits to the success of a project.

When new trees are planted, consideration should be given to species diversity and appropriateness of location. To prevent destructive clearance pruning in future years, keep in mind the ultimate canopy and root spread.

D) Plan for all Aspects and Entire Duration of Project

Construction projects are multi-level and often require participation of various construction trades and subcontractors. It is important to plan for tree protection with an understanding of construction dynamics. Trees must be protected in the staging area, construction employee parking area, adjacent properties, as well as on the actual construction site.

4.10.2 Managing In-House Construction Projects

The in-house Construction team should be given set of guidelines that define the Department's *Tree Preservation Policy* (Appendix A) and *Tree Protection Guidelines* (Appendix G and Appendix I), and to assure that trees are accounted for from project initiation forward.

A) Survey before Planning

For all in-house projects, contact the Forestry Division for an accurate survey of trees on the job site.

B) Plan and Design with Knowledge of Trees

In order to better understand the condition of the affected trees, the Forestry Division will make available the results of the tree evaluation. This evaluation will provide you with knowledge of the resources and the anticipated construction tolerance of the affected trees.

C) Plan with a Vision

Obtain information about trees and minimize negative impacts on the urban forest. Conduct all projects with tree preservation in mind.

D) Plan for all Aspects and for the Entire Duration of the Project

Trees must be protected in the staging area, construction employee parking area, and during demolition and grading. Arrange with the Sr. Park Maintenance Supervisor for trees to be watered and for the soil to be protected from compaction.

4.20 Pre-Construction Requirements - Tree protection and Preservation Plan

Prior to the commencement of a development project, the R&P Project Manager, and/or City-Wide Construction Supervisor, and/or Regional Head must be assured that if any activity of the project is within the dripline of *Protected Trees*, a site specific tree protection plan is prepared. The following six steps shall be incorporated as part of the Tree Protection and Preservation Plan:

4.20.1 Site Plan

For all projects, site plans must indicate accurately plotted trunk locations and *the dripline* areas of all trees or group of trees to be preserved within the development area. Additionally, for all *Protected Trees* the plans shall accurately show the trunk diameter, dripline and clearly identified *tree protection zones*. The type of protective fencing shall be specified and indicated with a bold dashed line.

4.20.2 Protective tree fencing for all categories of *Protected Trees*

Fenced enclosures shall be erected around trees to be protected. This will achieve three primary goals, (1) to keep crowns and branching structure clear from contact by equipment, materials, and activities; (2) to preserve roots and soil condition in an intact and non-compacted state and; (3) to identify the *Tree Protection Zone* in which no soil disturbance is permitted and activities are restricted, unless otherwise approved by the DRP Arborist.

All trees to be preserved shall be protected with five to six (5 to 6) foot high chain link fences. Fences are to be mounted on two-inch galvanized iron posts, driven into the ground to a depth of at least two feet and at no more than ten-foot centers. Install a two-foot wide access gate for tree maintenance. Tree fences shall be erected before demolition, grading, or construction begins and remain until final inspection of the

project. The 'Warning' sign shall be prominently displayed on each protective fence. The sign shall be a minimum of 8.5 inches x 11 inches and clearly state the following:

TREE PROTECTION ZONE
This Fence Shall Not be Removed

All work within the *Tree Protection Zone* requires approval of the DRP Arborist.

A) Type I Tree Protection Fence is for trees to be preserved throughout the duration of the project. The fences shall enclose the entire area under the canopy dripline or *Tree Protection Zone*, if specified by the DRP Arborist. If fencing must be located on paving or concrete that will not be demolished, an appropriate grade level concrete base may support the posts.

B) Type II Tree Protection Fence is for trees situated in small planting areas, where only the planting area is enclosed with the required chain link protective fencing. The walkways and traffic areas are left open to the public.

C) Type III Tree Protection Fence is for trees in small tree wells, building site planters or sidewalk planters. Trees shall be wrapped with 2 inches of orange plastic fencing from the ground to the first branch and overlaid with 2-inch thick wooden slats that are bound securely (slats shall not be allowed to dig into the bark). During installation of the plastic fencing, caution shall be used to avoid damaging branches. Major scaffold limbs may also require plastic fencing as directed by the DRP Arborist.

No storage of material, topsoil, vehicles, or equipment shall be permitted within the fenced area throughout the entire duration of the construction project.

4.20.3 Verification of tree protection

The project contractor or construction supervisor shall verify in writing that all pre-construction tree preservation conditions have been met as follows:

- A) Tree fencing installed
- B) Erosion control secured
- C) Tree pruning completed
- D) Soil compaction preventive measures installed
- E) Tree maintenance schedule established

The Planning and Construction Project Manager, City-wide Construction Supervisor, or Region Head Superintendent and Head of Recreation and Parks Urban Forest must sign this verification.

4.20.4 Pre-construction meeting

The DRP Arborist shall attend all pre-construction meetings to assure that everyone fully understands previously reviewed procedures and tree protective measures concerning the project site, staging areas, hauling routes, watering, contacts, etc.

4.20.5 Tree Protection Zone

Each tree to be retained shall have a designated *Tree Protection Zone* identifying the area sufficiently large enough to protect it and its roots from disturbance. The *Tree Protection Zone* shall be shown on all site plans: Demolition, Grading, Irrigation, Electrical, Landscape, etc. Improvements or activities such as paving, utility and irrigation trenching including other ancillary activities shall occur outside the *Tree Protection Zone*, unless otherwise specified. The protection fence shall serve as the *Tree Protection Zone*.

A) Activities prohibited within the *Tree Protection Zone* include:

- Parking vehicles or equipment, storage of building materials, refuse, or excavated soils, or dumping poisonous material on or around trees and roots. Poisonous materials include, but are not limited to paint, petroleum products, concrete, stucco mix, dirty water or any material that may be harmful to tree health
- The use of tree trunks as a backstop, winch support, anchorage, as a temporary power pole, signpost or other similar function
- Cutting of tree roots by utility trenching, foundation digging, placement of curbs and trenches, or other miscellaneous excavations without prior approval of the DRP Arborist
- Soil disturbance or grade change
- Drainage changes

B) Activities permitted or required within the *Tree Protective Zone* include:

- **Mulch:** During construction, wood chips may be spread within the *Tree Protection Zone* to a four to six inch depth, leaving the trunk clear of mulch. This will aid in inadvertent soil compaction and moisture loss. Mulch shall be 2-inch unpainted, untreated shredded wood or approved material.
- **Root Buffer:** When areas under the tree canopy cannot be fenced, a temporary buffer is required and shall cover the root zone and remain in place at the specified thickness until the final grading stage. The protective buffer shall consist of shredded wood chips spread over the roots at a minimum of 6-inches in depth (keeping the trunk clear of chips), and layered by ¾-inch quarry gravel to stabilize the 3/4-inch plywood sheets laid on top. Steel plates can also be used.
- **Irrigation, Aeration, fertilization, Mycorrhizae** treatments or other beneficial practices that have been specifically approved for use within the *Tree Protection Zone*.

C) Erosion Control:

If a tree is adjacent to or in the immediate proximity to a grade slope of 8% (23 degrees) or more, approved erosion control or silt barriers shall be installed outside the Tree Protection Zone to prevent siltation and/or erosion within the zone.

4.20.6 Tree Pruning and Removal

Prior to construction, various trees may need to be pruned away from structures or proposed construction activity. **Construction or contractor personnel shall not attempt pruning.** Only personnel approved by the DRP Arborist can perform pruning operations.

Removal of trees adjacent to trees that are to remain requires a great amount of finesse. Only personnel approved by the DRP Arborist shall engage in tree removal. Removal of trees that extend into branches or roots of protected trees shall not be attempted by the demolition or construction crew, or by grading or other heavy equipment. Before removing tree stumps, the project manager shall determine if roots are entangled with trees that are to remain. If so, these stumps shall have their roots severed before extracting them.

4.30 Activities During Construction and Demolition Near Trees

Soil disturbance or other damaging activities within the Tree Protection Zone is prohibited unless approved by the DRP Arborist and mitigation for specific injuries is implemented. **No encroachment within 10 feet of a trunk will be permitted under any circumstances.**

4.30.1 Soil Compaction

Soil compaction is the largest single factor responsible for the decline of trees on construction sites. The degree of compaction depends on several factors: amount and type of pressure applied, presence and depth of surface organic litter, soil texture and structure, and soil moisture level.

The greatest increase in soil density occurs during the first few equipment passes over the soil, which underscores the importance of implementing protective measures before the project begins and equipment arrives at the site. To dispense traffic weight mulch and temporarily root buffers can be used.

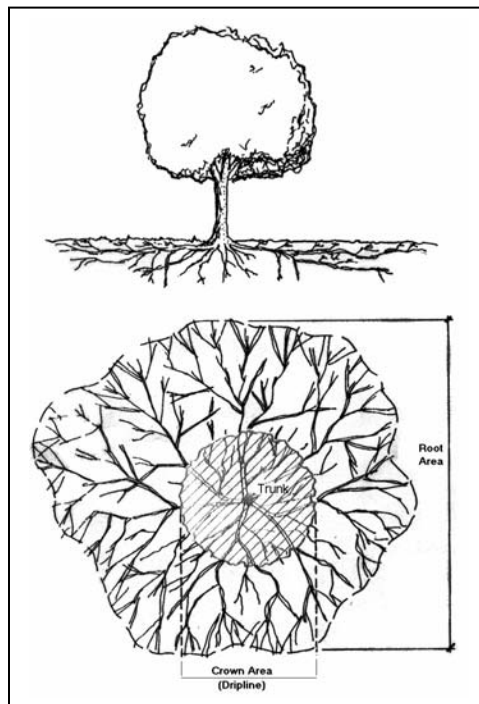
The following techniques can lessen compaction: vertical mulching, soil fracturing, core venting, and radial trenching. Do not compact soil to higher density than needed: to 95% Proctor density (moisture – density) in improved areas for asphalt or concrete pavements, and not to exceed 85% in unimproved open landscape areas that use water jet compaction.

4.30.2 Grading Limitations within the Tree Protection Zone

Lowering the grade around trees can have an immediate and long-term effect on trees. Typically, most roots are within the top 3 feet of soil, and most of the fine roots active in water and nutrient absorption are in the top 12 inches.

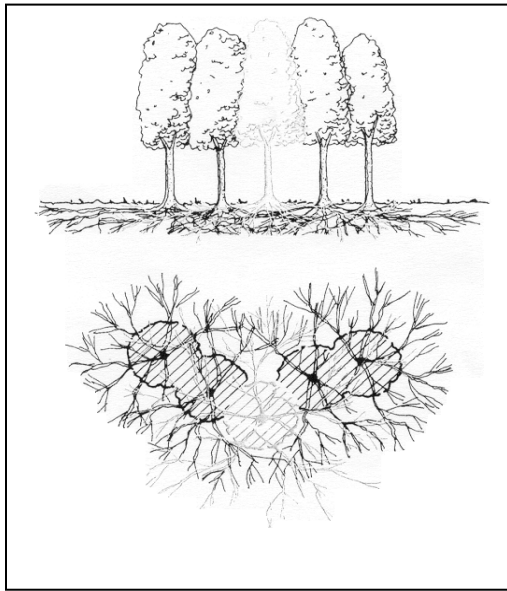
- A) Grade changes within the *Tree Protection Zone* are not permitted.
- B) Grade changes outside the *Tree Protection Zone* shall not significantly alter drainage.
- C) Grade changes under specifically approved circumstances shall not allow more than 6 inches of fill soil or allow more than 4 inches of existing soil to be removed from natural grade, unless mitigated.
- D) Grade fills over 6 inches or impervious overlay shall incorporate an approved permanent aeration system, permeable material, or other approved mitigation.
- E) Grade cuts exceeding 4 inches shall incorporate retaining walls or an appropriate transition equivalent.

The pictures on the next pages illustrate the pattern of tree root development and areas where encroachments may have an adverse effect on tree health. See Training Leaflets (Appendix P) for a list of information offered by the Forestry Division. The video, *Guide for Excavating Near Trees, Tunneling and Trenching* (International Society of Arboriculture) can be borrowed from the Forestry Office.



Matheny, N.P. and Clark, J.R. 1998. *Trees and Development*

Tree root system of a tree can be described as shallow and widespread, extending far beyond the edge of the canopy.



Matheny, N.P. and Clark, J.R. 1998. *Trees and Development*

In many parks where trees grow closely together, root systems of individual trees overlap and intertwine, forming a dense mat of roots.

4.30.3 Trenching, Excavation and Equipment Use

Trenching, excavation or boring within the *Tree Protection Zone* shall be limited to activities approved by the DRP Arborist. Explore alternatives for trenching outside the root zone. Avoid exposing roots during hot, dry weather. Backfill trenches as soon as possible with soil and soak with water the same day. Small roots can die in 10 to 15 minutes and large roots may not survive an hour of exposure. If the trench must be left open all roots must be kept moist by wrapping them in peat moss and burlap.

If trenching is unavoidable, the following distances should be maintained:

TRUNK DIAMETER (measured at 4.5 feet above natural grade)	DISTANCE FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE TRUNK
Up to 6 inches	Past dripline
6-9 inches	5 feet
10-14 inches	10 feet
15-19 inches	12 feet
over 19 inches	15 feet

A) Root Severance. No roots greater than 2 inches in diameter shall be cut without approval of the DRP Arborist. Tunneling under roots is the approved alternative. Prior to excavation for foundation/footing/walls, or grading or trenching within the *Tree Protection Zone*, roots shall be severed cleanly one-foot outside the *Tree Protection Zone* to the depth of the planned excavation. When roots must be cut, they shall be cut cleanly with a sharp saw to sound wood and flush with the trench site.

B) Excavation. Any approved excavation, demolition, or extraction of material shall be performed with equipment that is placed outside the *Tree Protection Zone*. Hand digging, hydraulic, or pneumatic excavation are permitted methods for excavation within the *Tree Protection Zone*.

C) Heavy Equipment. Use of backhoes, Ditch-Witches, steel tread tractors or other heavy vehicles within the *Tree Protection Zone* is prohibited unless approved by the DRP Arborist. If allowed, a protective root buffer is required.

4.30.4 Tunneling and Directional Drilling

Approved trenching or pipe installation within the *Tree Protection Zone* shall be either cut by hand, air-spade, or by mechanically boring a tunnel under the roots with a horizontal directional drill using hydraulic or pneumatic air excavation technology. In all cases, install the utility pipe immediately, backfill with soil and soak with water within the same day. Tunneling under the root system can greatly reduce both damage to the tree and the cost to repair landscape and other features destroyed in the trenching process. There are times, such as when working in rocky soils and slopes, when tunneling is not a reasonable alternative.

The following recommendations for tunneling depths should be observed:

TRUNK DIAMETER (DBH)	MINIMUM TUNNEL DEPTH
Less than 12 inches	24 inches
12 inches or more	36 inches

4.30.5 Alternative Methods for Hardscape to Prevent Root Cutting

The following remedies should be considered as an alternative to severing tree roots:

- A) Grinding a raised walkway or concrete pad
- B) Ramping the walkway surface over the roots or lifted slab with pliable paving.
- C) Routing the walkway around tree roots
- D) Permeable paving materials (e.g., decomposed granite), interlocking pavers, or flagstone walkways on sand foundations

4.30.6 Using Alternative Base Course Materials

Engineered structural soil mix is an alternative material for hardscape areas near trees. More information can be found at www.amereq.com.

4.40 Tree Maintenance During Construction

Providing adequate maintenance can mitigate stressful changes that occur to a tree's environment during construction. To remain vigorous the tree needs to maintain stored carbohydrates and preserve the effectiveness of its growth regulators. It is recommended that large projects provide:

4.40.1 Irrigation

Providing supplemental irrigation for trees under water stress may be the single most important treatment. Irrigation should be designed to wet the soil within the *Tree Protection Zone* to the depth of the root zone and to replace that water once it is depleted. Light, frequent irrigation should be avoided. Create a six-inch berm around trees at the edge of the *Tree Protection Zone* and fill with no more than six inches of mulch. Fill the basin with water. Irrigation should wet the top two to three feet of soil to replicate similar volumes and normal seasonal distribution.

4.40.2 Soil Compaction Mitigation

To prevent negligent encroachment into the *Tree Protection Zone*, trees to be preserved during construction must have the specified type of protection fences in place at all times. Removal of fences, even temporarily, to allow deliveries or equipment access is not allowed unless approved by the DRP Arborist and a root buffer is installed. The root buffer components: mulch, gravel and plywood, must be maintained continually to assure its effectiveness against soil compaction.

4.40.3 Dust Control

During periods of extended drought, wind or grading, trunks, limbs and foliage should be sprayed with water to remove accumulated construction dust.

4.50 Damage to Trees

4.50.1 Reporting Injury to Trees

Any damage or injury to trees shall be reported as soon as possible to the Project Manager or Construction Supervisor, and always to the Park Maintenance Supervisor. The Park Maintenance Supervisor needs to be aware of an injured tree in order to monitor its recovery or progress. Injuries to roots and branches must be repaired immediately.

4.50.2 Contractor Subject to Penalties.

If a tree designated to remain is removed or irreversibly damaged as determined by the Recreation and Parks Arborist, a contractor may be required to install a replacement tree matching in size, quality and variety, using a contractor designated by the Recreation and Parks Arborist. If an acceptable replacement tree is not available, the contractor may be required to pay damages to the City for the value of the damaged tree in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the Guide for Plant Appraisal, 9th Edition, using the Trunk Formula Method.

4.50.3 Employees Subject to Discipline

In the event of damage to above- or below-ground parts of park trees, the Construction Supervisor or Park Maintenance Supervisor shall conduct an investigation to determine the cause of the damage. If it is found that damage was caused due to the error, negligence, or willfulness of a Department employee, then that employee may be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

4.60 Documents to be Included in all Projects

4.60.1 Model Tree Protection Specifications for Designers and Project Managers (Appendix G)

This document should be distributed to the Planning and Construction Designers, Project Managers, City Inspectors, bidding contractors, and contracted designing firms.

4.60.2 Tree Protection Summary and Instructions on How to Prevent Damage to Trees During Construction (Appendix I)

This document should be distributed to the Construction and Maintenance staff for implementation during all in-house projects.

4.70 Right Of Entry Permits and Documents to be included with every permit

Carnivals and festivals that are celebrated in our parks provide exceptional and enriching opportunities that bring our communities together. These activities can potentially affect the park environment. Filming crews, food concessions, permitted vendors, and special events activities affect the physical properties of our parks and trees.

In order to sustain a healthy urban forest, it is imperative that all Department staff understands the need to protect park trees. Every individual, organization or agency given a Right of Entry, permit or agreement to enter Department property, should be in compliance with Department policies protecting park trees and be given documentation the will help to ensure tree protection during the permitted activity. The document titled Instructions on How to Prevent Damage to Trees During Construction (Appendix I) shall be distributed to every permittee and the permittee shall comply with these instructions.

Appendix E

**RAP Policy Tree Removal
Procedures and Notification
Protocols**

TREE REMOVAL PROCEDURE

All park trees are valuable assets of the Department of Recreation and Parks. The steps listed below have been developed to have the least effect on park property when it is necessary to remove a tree. These steps must be adhered to at all times:

STEP ONE: Submit a Tree Removal Request to Forestry Division when:

- 1) A tree is confirmed to be dead by the Park Maintenance Supervisor (PMS).
- 2) A tree is diseased or damaged and the PMS determines that it poses a safety hazard.
- 3) A tree is determined to be an obstacle to infrastructure repairs or causes impairment to a park function.
- 4) Other reasons as determined by the Senior Park Maintenance Supervisor (SPMS).

STEP TWO: Provide Detailed Information

- 1) Contact Forestry Division at (213) 485-4826.
- 2) Indicate what "protection category" the tree is in: *Tree Protected by LA City Ordinances, Heritage Tree, Special Habitat Value Tree, or Common Park Trees.*
- 3) Provide a Project Outline that includes a timeline and the proposed work necessary to be done within the tree's dripline.

STEP THREE: Forestry Division Actions

- 1) Evaluation of the Tree Removal Request
- 2) Confirmation of tree's protection category
- 3) Inspection and evaluation of the tree with appropriate staff
- 4) Discussion of alternatives and recommendations
- 5) All information is entered into the Forestry Work Order System

STEP FOUR: Obtain Final Approval for Removal of Tree

- 1) For trees that are protected by L.A. City Ordinance, Forestry Division personnel ~~will~~ **shall seek permission from the RAP Board of Commissioners** ~~contact the Department of Public Works and initiate the process necessary to obtain a tree removal permit.~~
- 2) For *Heritage* or *Special Habitat Value Trees*, the Forestry Arborist makes a recommendation to the General Manager for removal. The General Manager or designee must make the final approval before the tree can be removed.
- 3) For a *Common Park Tree*, the Forestry Arborist may recommend removal.

STEP FIVE: Hazardous Tree Removal Procedures

During routine tree removal operations, forestry staff may determine that a tree must be removed for safety or other reasons. Staff members should:

- 1) Contact the Tree Surgeon Supervisor III and explain the situation.
- 2) The TSS III will contact all appropriate DRP staff to obtain further instructions and final approval before authorizing the tree to be removed.
- 3) **EXCEPTION TO THE RULE:** If any park tree poses an immediate life threatening emergency or safety hazard, the Forestry Division Arborist may bypass the regular procedure and authorize removal of the tree. Detailed documentation will be required; including digital photos of the tree, before and after the hazard has been mitigated.

STEP SIX: Notification Protocol for Large Scale Tree Removal

- 1) Forestry Division and Region personnel must follow established Notification Protocol when informing the public, local government officials, organizations, and department representatives about large scale tree removal projects.

NOTIFICATION PROTOCOL FOR LARGE SCALE TREE REMOVAL PROJECTS AT LOS ANGELES CITY PARKS

1. The Forestry Division will notify the Superintendent of the respective Regions, Concessions Unit Manager regarding concessions, and Director of Public Relations regarding public information, as soon as the project is identified but no later than three weeks prior to tree removal.
2. The Forestry Division will notify the aforementioned parties of the scheduled removal dates at least two weeks prior to the commencement of the project.
3. The Regions will inform the appropriate Council Offices and the impacted Community Organizations, including the Park Advisory Boards, immediately on notification by Forestry.
4. The Forestry staff will post notices of "intent to remove" on each tree targeted for removal at least one week prior to the start of the project.

INFORMATION

Park Name

**SECTIONS OF THIS
PARK WILL BE
CLOSED**

**ON *Dates: from - to*
DUE TO DEAD
TREE REMOVALS**

**SORRY FOR THE
INCONVENIENCE**

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CALL:

(213) 485-6547 or (213) 485-4826

City of Los Angeles, Department of Recreation and Parks